

THE MADISONIAN

A NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE HOME CIRCLE

VOLUME I.

RICHMOND, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1913.

NUMBER 49.

General News

The differences between the government and the New Haven Railroad is expected to be settled at an early date.

L. H. Whittaker, of Jackson, was fined \$131 and thirty days in jail in the police court in Lexington for assaulting Dr. Julian Estill.

The late reports of the flooded district of Central, Texas brought the death list up to thirteen and added new stories of suffering in the stricken district.

Congressman Harvey Helm is still confined to his home in Stanford, a serious attack of rheumatism having kept him from Washington for several weeks.

Aigrettes will not be admitted to the United States either on hats or detached according to final ruling sent to all collectors last week. Game birds will be admitted with feathers, but the feathers must be destroyed.

The strike of 15,000 men and women employees of the General Electric Company came to an end at Schenectady, N. Y. December 1st. It began on the 25th of Nov. and since that time the great plant of the company had been tied up.

Senator Smoot, of Utah, has asked the State Department to investigate the cause of the expulsion of John C. Barfus, a Mormon from Prussia. The note on his passport read "Expelled from Prussia by order of _____, October 27, 1913."

Mr. M. P. O'Mara, of Winchester, who for some time past has been a reporter on the local newspaper, left Monday to assume the management and editorship of the Jackson Times. Mr. O'Mara was formerly associated with newspapers in Canada.

Mr. Victor A. Bradley, of Georgetown, has been appointed by Governor McCreary a delegate to the conference at Richmond, Va., Dec. 3rd and 4th, of the American Committee for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of peace among English speaking people.

The Madisonville Savings Bank has voluntarily gone into liquidation, and State Bank Examiner, John B. Chenault is temporarily in charge of the bank. The bank had a capital of \$35,000, surplus of \$5,000 and deposits \$200,000. It is said that the depositors will be paid in full.

Hon. Thos. W. Scott, a Confederate soldier of Franklin county, died at his home Saturday afternoon. Mr. Scott had gone for the mail shortly after dinner and about an hour and a half later he was found dead at the box. It is presumed that he died of heart failure.

W. S. Glass who represents the Sales Department of the Kentucky Utilities Company has returned from a business trip to Winchester, Ky. Mr. Glass has been with the above named company for several years, and is a thorough electrical salesman. He and his family are now making their home in this city.

E. F. Amburgy, Section Foreman of the C. & O. Railroad, at Thompson Station, killed himself with a 32 Smith & Wesson revolver. He was a married man and is survived by his wife and several children. He had written a will recently and on the back of the will he had sketched a poem in which he said that someone had ceased to love him, and for that reason he would take his own life.

W. S. BROADDUS IN COMMAND

Military Company to Be Attached to the First Regiment

OF KENTUCKY NATIONAL GUARD.

Governor James B. McCreary has requested W. S. Broaddus to proceed with the preliminary organization of a company, the McKee Rink being the quarters of the preliminary organization. Regular drill nights are Tuesday and Friday nights, 7:30 p. m. It is the request of Governor McCreary that Richmond have one of the best companies in the State. Acting Adjutant General R. Tandy Ellis will be in Richmond December 16, to instruct the preliminary organization, and will return about January 1st to complete the organization of the company. The state and government furnishes all equipment and uniforms. This is a splendid opportunity for young men of Richmond and vicinity to obtain education in military tactics at home and all free.

Every young man interested is requested to meet with the company at McKee's Rink Tuesday and Friday nights. The congenial and well known William S. Broaddus has been placed in command, and is being assisted by S. W. Norman, who is a thorough gentleman, and one of the best drill masters in the State.

Why not Governor McCreary's request be fulfilled with these two gentlemen in the lead.

Frankfort, Ky.—A company of the Kentucky National Guard will be organized at Richmond. Acting Adjutant General Ellis is in receipt of an application for a company at that place, the matter being in the hands of W. S. Broaddus. Although Richmond is the home of Governor McCreary it has never maintained a company of the National Guard.

Elk's Memorial Service

A most beautiful service to the "honored dead" of the great Order of Elks was held in the Christian Church on Sunday afternoon. The address was by Hon. Harry A. Shoberth of Versailles and was one of the finest ever delivered before this body.

His language was chaste and beautiful and the discourse abounded thro' out, with magnificent thought.

The following is the programme in full:

Prelude: Organ—
Mrs. Pickels
Voluntary—"Oh That Men Would Praise the Lord"—Habington
Miss Caperton, Soloist
Opening Ceremonies—
Exalted Ruler and Lodge
Opening Ode: "Great Ruler of the Universe"—Members of Lodge
Invocation—
Rev. D. H. Scanlon
Ode: "Consider the Lilies"—Paul Bliss
Mrs. T. H. Collins, Misses Traynor
Address—
Hon. Harry A. Shoberth
Solo: "Compassion"—R. L. Blowers
Miss Noland
Closing Exercises—
Officers of the Lodge
Benediction—
Rev. D. H. Scanlon
Postlude: Organ—
Mrs. Pickels

Councilman Robt. Golden reports that the sewerage connection on the main line will be a go, and will run from Soper's Lumber Plant east to the cemetery. This is certainly good news to the people living on Smith-Ballard and East Main Streets.

Mayor Cassidy's Address to the D. A. R.

It is a great honor Mrs. Chenault has conferred upon me in inviting me to meet with the D. A. R. and I sincerely thank her. It is with pleasure that I bid you welcome to the confines of Lexington and assure you that the keys to the City are now in possession of your hostess; so you can go as far and as fast as you wish, without fear of molestation by the minions of the law.

The Daughters of Madison county have reason to be proud of the record of their forefathers during the Revolutionary War. It was in that county the first fort in Kentucky was established by Boone in 1775, one year previous to The Declaration of Independence. This fort, Boonesborough, being the first permanent Settlement in Kentucky. It was at Boonesborough that the first legislative assembly convened. Indeed this Legislature, or convention, as some of the later historians prefer to call it, was the earliest popular body assembled west of the eastern divide.

This part of Kentucky in 1775 was called Transylvania, so named by Col. Richard Henderson, president of a company that had purchased from the chiefs of the Cherokee nation all that tract of country bounded on the east by the Cumberland Mountains; on the south by the Cumberland River and on the north by the Kentucky and Ohio Rivers. This purchase was subsequently annulled by the Virginia Legislature.

Nevertheless history tells us that it was upon the soil of Madison county that the first popular body assembled west of the Alleghenies and adopted the Kentucky Magna Charta. This Magna Charta decreed: First, that the election of delegates should be annual; Second, perfect freedom of opinion in matters of religion; Third, that the Judges should be appointed by the proprietors of Transylvania but answerable for mal-conduct to the people and that the delegates should have the sole power of raising and appropriating all moneys and electing their treasurer; a pretty fair democratic platform for that day.

This was a Declaration of Independence in itself, so Madison county, Kentucky, has the honor of establishing a precedent that was followed one year later when the representatives of the Thirteen Colonies, at Philadelphia, threw down the gauntlet to King George.

During the Revolutionary War there were many invasions by the Indians and British soldiers from Canada, the objective point of attack being Boonesborough Fort, but the pioneer settlers of Madison county were equal to the occasion and drove the savages and their white allies back across the Ohio River, though not without the loss of life.

The first marriage in Kentucky occurred in Boonesborough, the ceremony being performed by Squire Boone, and here the first white child of parents married in Kentucky, was born. The first sermon in Kentucky was delivered at Boonesborough on Sunday, May 28, 1775. The first race track, the first grist mill, and the first distillery in Kentucky were in Madison county. The first School in Kentucky was established at Boonesborough.

At the close of the Revolutionary War there were 18 stations in Madison county and I venture the assertion that there is a larger percentage of the people of Madison county who trace back to

Revolutionary ancestry than in any other county in the state.

This is a splendid work the D. A. R. have undertaken, that of perpetuating the name and deeds of our Revolutionary ancestors and instilling into the hearts and minds of our children the love and respect due their memories; to love the American Flag and honor and revere the memory of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence and the writers of our Constitution.

I am sorry to say that in recent years, in these days of "isms", we hear men denouncing the revered names of the men who framed that instrument. For 126 years we have had prosperity and our nation has become the greatest republic on the face of the globe. Monarchies are disappearing and republics are being established in all parts of the world and we, the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution, and other patriotic societies, must join hands to preserve the heritage left us by our fore-parents who gave their lives so that the generations to come might be free.

Inter-Society

The Inter-Society Program given at the Normal on Saturday evening was one of the successes of the winter season. It might well be described as full of "life and action," indeed at times, the whole room was in action and a most inspiring sight it was.

The program opened with a violin solo; Sextette from Lucia, by Miss Issie Million with Mrs. Hoskinson accompanist. This was one of the good things of the evening.

Mr. Lee Shearer as Chairman; (Periclesian) was par excellence. A Bachelor's Reverie, a beautiful phantasy, was the second number on the program and is worthy of a lengthy write-up.

The "Bachelor," lost in reverie, as the smoke curls up from his pipe, was ideal, while the long train of sweethearts from "Sun-bonnet Sue" to "That Old Sweetheart of Mine" were dreams of beauty and grace. We make our bow to the Carpediem.

An original story, "Fuzzywig" by Miss Anna Gordon, of the Periclesian, was one of the finest things on the program and evinced talent of the Joel Chandler Harris type. Another "hit" of the evening was the moving pictures. These called forth much applause and were full of originality and humor. And now, we come to the Comedy; "One's Deaf and the Other Can't Hear," given by the Excelsior-Utopia Societies.

There were five in the cast of characters and anyone who has studied Astronomy can tell you they were five "stars".

Mrs. Muggs—Edna Rankin
Miss Eglantine Muggs—Sadie Richards
Mr. Jack Bings, alias Mr. Buttinski—Emmy Clarke
Bridget O'Houlihan—Norma Steinhouser
Constable—Farris B. Akin

May it be our good fortune to again see these artists before the footlights.

New Warehouse

The large warehouse being built by Mr. Elmer Deatherage near L. & N. freight depot is to be occupied by Arnold, Hamilton & Luxon the first of January. Mr. R. K. Stone is the contractor in charge of the brick work and has made such fast time that a turkey supper has been proposed for the brick layers on the job.

Hear the Schuman Quintet at the Normal Dec. 12.

Great Britain in 1907 made and sold five billion bricks.

Some Much Needed Reforms in Kentucky

This will be the subject of the sermon at the Christian Church next Sunday evening. As we are all interested in any discussion that has to do with the welfare of our state it is hoped that all who possibly can will be present.

LESLIE C. MOORES

Seven Years in the U. S. Postal Service, Commits Suicide.

Rural Mail Carrier No. 4, Leslie Moores, seven years in the U. S. postal service committed suicide at his home last Saturday. He was born at Station Camp, Estill county, March 1863. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Alexander Moores, who now reside near Union City, Ky. Mr. Moores married Miss Mattie Denny, twenty-five years ago. There had been born of this union six children of whom four are living. He is also survived by his wife, Mrs. Mattie Moores, and the following brothers and sisters: William and Rowland Moores, Union City, Owen and Clarence Moores, Red House, Ky., Milton, of Woodford, Co., Scott, of Richmond, Joel, Deland, Fla., Miss Molly, Union City, and Mrs. Kate Baugh, Berea, Ky. He was a member of the M. W. A. at Red House, Ky., and carried \$2,000 life insurance in that order; he also carried \$500 with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

There can be no particular reason for his rash act. He had just returned from his trip on Route No. 4 and made his report as usual to the Post Office Department and left the Post Office about 2 p. m. on Saturday December 6; he then went to his home on Hallie Irvine Street. Going in the house he asked his sick wife how she was feeling, and where the children were; passing through to the kitchen he immediately returned to the adjoining room where he secured a 38 caliber pistol and returned to the kitchen, where he placed the barrel of the weapon in his mouth and pulled the trigger. The ball lodged in the upper part of his head, from which death resulted instantly. It is stated by some of his friends that recently he had been imagining that some of the people on his rural route were dissatisfied with him, and at times talked with friends saying he was in trouble.

The Assistant Postmaster, Mr. Griggs says there were no complaints from any one made at the office. And further stated that he had always been faithful in performing his duties.

The deceased was a strong fraternalist, was kind hearted, loved his family and was true to his friends.

The funeral was conducted by Rev. Banks from his late residence yesterday at 2 p. m., thence burial in Richmond cemetery.

The Madisonian extends sympathy to the family and friends in their bereavement.

The Drys Win

After hearing the depositions and arguments of attorneys for nearly two days, the Local Option Contest Board, at Georgetown, decided the recent local option election, in which the drys won, to be valid. An appeal will be taken to the higher courts.

Remember the Madison County Poultry Show begins To-morrow, December 10th.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

Splendid Charge of the Mayor to That Body.

"Gentlemen: We are entering upon a two years term of official life representing the citizens of Richmond. We are friends and I trust that our official life will be pleasant, and that our deliberation will be for the best interests of the tax payers. I shall strive for an economical and progressive administration, and trust you will assist me in every way possible to carry this policy into effect. I think that each one of you will adopt the policy of civic pride, and use your best endeavors to build up and beautify the city, and make it what it should be—a clean, healthful city to live in, and a place we should all be proud of. Every officer under this administration will be required to do his full duty, or he will be discharged and others will be appointed to fill the place. I trust that this warning will be sufficient and that there will be no need to enforce the laws of the city concerning the same."

The following city officers were elected by the council: W. E. Blanton, Clerk; L. P. Evans, Treasurer; E. H. Bybee, Assessor; T. C. O'Neil, Collector; City Police, Wm. Maupin, Claude Devore, and Jas. Potts; City Physician, J. G. Bosley; Chief of fire department, B. R. Daugherty; Pest house keeper, Mrs. Sidney Winkler; Street Commissioner, G. W. Deringer; City Charity worker, Mrs. T. J. Taylor. This is a new and worthy department created by the council through a request of the churches of the city, whereby they agreed to pay a part of the salary for the services of Mrs. Taylor. The city agreed to pay \$20 a month for five months and the churches a like amount.

Dr. J. H. Patton and Dr. Quisenberry, as committee on behalf of the churches and presented to the council, showing in their reports that it was a necessity, and that the city charity workers would receive proper information as to the work done.

Upon motion a committee was appointed to put in public scales, Mayor Rice, T. S. Todd and Amil Lorisich composed the committee. Upon motion Mayor Rice was authorized to advertise for bids for rock to go on the streets.

Health board elected as follows: T. A. Campbell, Roy C. White and E. Berry. The retiring officers from the last administration were E. H. Bybee, and Jeff Stone.

The Passing Away of Wm. M. Jones

Mr. Wm. M. Jones died Sunday at twelve o'clock at the Gibson Infirmary of a complication of diseases. Mr. Jones was taken sick about a week ago and gradually grew worse. Last Tuesday he underwent an operation in a last effort to prolong his life. He was born February 22, 1848, in Clay county, Ky., age sixty-six years. He had been a resident of Madison county for twenty-six years, and a citizen of Richmond for eight years. He was one of the best known men in Eastern Kentucky, and could number his acquaintances and friends by the thousands. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Martha Jones, and nine children.

The funeral was held at his late residence on Hallie Irvine Street, at 9 o'clock a. m., thence his burial in the Richmond cemetery.

The Madisonian extends sympathy to his many friends and relatives in this their hour of sorrow.

Plans are being drawn for the erection of modern hotel building in Mt. Sterling. The building is to contain forty rooms. It will be built of brick and stone and will cost about \$40,000.

TEST VALIDITY OF AMENDMENT

WOULD RESTRAIN GOVERNOR FROM DECLARING TAX CLASSIFICATION CARRIED.

ELECTION CALLED TOO LATE

Unless Validity Is Established by Court, General Assembly May Not Enact Laws.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Frankfort.—Suits were filed in the Franklin circuit court by State Senator-elect G. G. Speer to test the validity of the election adopting the constitutional amendment, which provides for the classification of property for purposes of taxation. The petition prays for an injunction, restraining Gov. McCreary from issuing a proclamation, declaring that the amendment has been adopted. The petition, which was prepared by Representative Elwood Hamilton and Attorney James Andrew Scott, questions the validity of the adoption because the secretary of state did not call the election until sixty days prior to the date of the election, when the constitution requires that it be called not later than ninety days before the election day.

Both Senator-elect Speer and Representative Hamilton are in favor of tax reform, but take the view that unless the validity of the amendment is established, the general assembly may not enact laws putting it into effect. The same may be said of the amendment providing for working convicts on the public roads.

It is understood a special term of the Franklin circuit court will be held to try the case, so that it can go to the court of appeals and be finally disposed of as quickly as possible.

Farmers' Week Program.

Farmers' week at the Agricultural Experiment Station at Lexington will be conducted this year from January 5 to 19 on a broader and better scale than ever before. Farmers' week is a convention of the best farmers and breeders in Kentucky, who come together for mutual help. To lead the discussions in the various meetings speakers of national reputation have been secured.

Negotiations are under way for securing reduced rates over all roads. The week will be made up of the annual conventions of the sheep, swine, dairy cattle, beef cattle and horse breeders' associations, the State Horticultural society and the state corn show and poultry show, one of the finest poultry shows ever held in the state. A magnificent display of dairy products, a horticultural exhibit and an exhibit of beekeepers' supplies. The state corn show, in spite of the dry season, which affects the whole state alike, promises to be the best in its history. It is hoped that all who can possibly make it convenient to do so will send their corn to the secretary of the show, T. R. Bryant, Lexington, Ky., even if it is possible for them to enter only the ten-cent class or the single-cent class.

Advice To Wardens.

In a bulletin on fighting forest fires, just issued by the department of forestry, State Forester J. E. Barton gives the wardens the benefit of his experience in the government reservations in the west. He assures them that there is no such thing as a forest fire being impossible to control, except during a high wind. He discusses the strategy of maneuvering against a fire and says the most effective method is to run the fire "to a peak." This is done by going ahead of the flames, taking a position at some point of vantage and beating back the advancing runners of fire until the compass of the burning area is reduced to a peak. He calls attention to two facts, one is that prevention is better than cure and the other is that a small fire is more easily handled than a large one. He advises the warden to secure the co-operation of the residents of his district, get telephone numbers, where the people have telephones, and arrange with them to notify him immediately when a fire is discovered.

Some Resignations.

Resignations of T. O. Prather, as magistrate in Owen county, to accept the appointment as county judge; of Magistrate G. M. Smith, of the Fourth district of Pulaski county, to become county road engineer, and of Police Judge Hal C. Murray, of Hardinsburg, have been accepted by Gov. McCreary. The vacancies all will be filled January 1 by men elected in November.

Fix Court Clerks' Salaries.

Under the terms of a bill reported favorably by the house judiciary committee the compensation of clerks of the United States district courts in Kentucky will be \$4,500 a year. The bill prescribes specific salaries for the clerks of similar courts in all parts of the United States, thereby doing away with the present system of paying on the fee basis. No clerks will receive higher pay than those of the Eastern and Western districts of Kentucky. In some states the compensation is as low as \$2,500.

Progress in Prison Reform.

The state prison commission in its annual report to Governor McCreary informed him of the progress already made in prison reform and suggests further reforms that it believed would prove economical to the state and beneficial to the institutions under its care. The average population of the Frankfort reformatory for the year ending June 30, 1913, was 1,357, and of the Eddyville penitentiary 691.

Authority to appoint additional parole agents, and a renewal of the unspent portion of an appropriation for building a hospital so that a tuberculosis ward can be erected are asked for. If prisoners are to be worked on the public roads the commissioners suggest the acquisition of a farm of 1,000 acres where prisoners unfit for severe labor may be given employment in the open air.

The report on custom of previous administrations regarding flogging reads as follows:

"When the present board of prison commissioners took charge they found it had been the custom to whip the prisoners on the bare back for short tasks, and for other offenses against the rules. The records, both at Frankfort and Eddyville, show that this was a common practice under former prison boards, men and women by the hundreds having been brutally whipped. This cruel and shameful punishment degraded the prisoner, making him sullen and vindictive, and served no useful purpose, besides being abhorrent to every sense of humanity. The board has absolutely abolished the whipping of prisoners, and we are proud to report that the lash is now only a memory in the Kentucky prisons. The result has been gratifying in every way. It has restored the self-respect of the officials who practiced it, and it has aided the discipline, and made the prisoners feel that they will be treated with kindness and mercy.

Get Christmas Money.

The court of claims upon beginning the new term has announced a number of decisions of interest to Kentuckians; James A. Sebolt, of Louisville, administrator of the estate of his father, John W. Sebolt, who owned a Jefferson county farm during the war, has learned through his attorney, C. C. Calhoun, that he has been allowed \$4,675 for supplies furnished to Gen. Buell's army while it was en route to Perryville.

Jess C. McComb, also of Louisville, who served as first sergeant of Company H of the First Kentucky Infantry during the war with Spain, has recovered a judgment for services performed while his regiment was on furlough. J. L. Hughes, of Wickliffe, administrator of the estate of John H. Stowell, William Hughes and Timothy L. Hughes, has been allowed \$2,125 for staves furnished to Gen. Grant's army during the war.

Dairymen To Be Taught.

The meeting of the dairymen of Kentucky will be held at the College of Agriculture, Lexington, during the morning and afternoon of January 6. At that time Mr. J. R. Keithley, of the government staff, will explain to the audience how he judged the samples of milk, cream and butter which were sent to the Kentucky dairy show, which will be held in conjunction with farmers' week. Premiums valued at several hundred dollars will be given to the farmers who send in the best samples of milk, cream and butter. The discussions also at the dairy meeting will relate to the most economical and satisfactory way to feed the dairy cows of Kentucky, the construction of silos, and a very interesting round table discussion participated in by a number of prominent dairymen, will deal with the use of the mechanical cow milker.

Mammoth Cave National Park.

Every effort will be made by Representative R. Y. Thomas, Jr., during the regular session of this congress to procure the enactment of the Mammoth Cave National Park Bill. Mr. Thomas reintroduced that measure, calling for an appropriation of \$1,000,000, and it was referred to the house appropriations committee instead of the military affairs committee to which it was referred during the last regular session.

The third district congressman maintains it was an error of reference when the bill was sent to the military affairs committee last year.

Game Wardens Appointed.

The following county game wardens have been appointed by Executive Agent J. Q. Ward, of the game and fish commission: J. Joseph, Whitley county; H. C. Dunlap, Grant; J. W. Powell, Grayson; C. B. Higgins, Bourbon.

Dedication at Berea.

Berea college is arranging for the dedication on Tuesday, December 16, of the new building to be devoted to the teachers' school. Commissioner of Agriculture J. W. Newman has accepted an invitation to speak.

1914 Fair Dates Announced.

Some radical changes were made, which may lead to alterations later, in the schedule selected by the Association of State Fairs. Some of the states' dates claimed by the convention delegates at the Sherman House follow: Kentucky state fair at Louisville, September 14-19; Tennessee state fair at Nashville, September 21-26; Tri-State fair at Memphis, September 28, October 3; Alabama state exposition at Montgomery, October 12-17; Georgia state fair at Macon, October 19-24.

COLLEGE MEN MEET

KENTUCKY COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES HOLD NINTH ANNUAL MEETING.

Necessity of State, Independent and Denominational Institutions Abridged—Officers Elected.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Lexington, Ky.—The Association of Kentucky Colleges and Universities convened in the State University building for its ninth annual meeting. After the opening prayer by Dr. J. L. Clark, president of Kentucky Wesleyan College, and the reading of the minutes by Prof. Frank L. Rainey, of Central University, secretary and treasurer, the program, which was largely concerned with the college curriculum, was begun by Dean A. M. Miller, of State University, and president of the association. He gave an interesting comparative discussion of the marking systems in vogue in the various colleges and universities of this country, pointing out the defects and consequent unfairness to students in some systems and showing the efficiency and accuracy of others. The subject was discussed by Prof. N. F. Smith, Central University; Dr. T. B. Macartney, Transylvania University; Prof. Granville Terrill, State University, and Prof. D. L. Thomas, Central University. President J. L. Clark, of Kentucky Wesleyan College, spoke upon the "Three Agencies of Higher Education—the State, Independent and Denominational." He gave a statistical discussion of each, showing the place it filled, its purpose, scope, need, history and future position in the world of education. He showed that state, independent and denominational institutions were all necessary in a country in order to develop the versatile type of men and women necessary to work out the problems of modern civilization.

"The Place of History in the College Curriculum," by Dr. P. S. Flippin, of Central University, emphasized the necessity of an extensive study of history in all efficient colleges and universities. The paper was discussed by Prof. J. E. Tuthill and President Emeritus James K. Patterson, both of State University.

At the afternoon session papers were read on "The Educational Value of the Study of Music," by Prof. B. C. Henry, of Georgetown College; "Relation of the College Faculty to the Y. M. C. A.," by Prof. C. F. Hubbard, of Berea College, and "The Comparative Value of Study Hours," by Prof. Granville Terrill, of State University. One of the most entertaining addresses on the program was that of Prof. E. C. Perrow, of the University of Louisville, in which he gave much information in regard to the origin of typical ballads, drinking and love songs. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. M. B. Adams, of Georgetown College; vice president, Dr. J. L. Clark, of Kentucky Wesleyan College; secretary and treasurer, Prof. F. L. Rainey, of Central University; Executive Committee, Prof. A. M. Miller, Prof. M. E. Marsh and Dr. T. B. Macartney.

Paducah, Ky.—J. A. Carnegie, superintendent of Paducah schools, has compiled a table which he says shows that other second-class cities in Kentucky have been receiving more than their percentage from the state school fund, and that the steps taken by Superintendent Barksdale Hamlett have caused a reduction in the allowance.

Paducah's enumeration has decreased only 84 for the year, according to Prof. Carnegie's report, while Covington lost more than 5,000 and Newport also more than 5,000. The table as compiled and based on the 1910 population is as follows: Covington—Population, 53,270; enrollment in 1911, 21,443; enrollment in 1913, 15,531; loss, 5,912. Lexington—Population, 35,999; enrollment in 1911, 10,120; enrollment in 1913, 10,123; loss, 97. Newport—Population, 30,300; enrollment in 1911, 11,940; enrollment in 1913, 3,609; loss, 5,631. Paducah—Population, 22,760; enrollment in 1911, 5,940; enrollment in 1913, 5,86; loss, 84.

Will Drill Oil Wells. Barboursville, Ky.—Contracts were made for the drilling of a number of oil wells in the Smoky Creek section, three miles from here. This field was partly tested eight years ago, and several gas and oil wells were drilled.

There Will Be Light. Cloverport, Ky.—Cloverport will be furnished with electric lights December 15. The poles have been erected, and all business houses and residences will be wired at once.

CASSIUS CLAY'S WILL PROBATED.

Paris, Ky.—The will of Cassius M. Clay was admitted to probate in the county court. The instrument, which bears the date of April 4, 1913, was in the handwriting of Mr. Clay. Several codicils were attached. The will disposed of an estate that was valued at upwards of \$350,000 and is left to his wife, Mrs. Mary H. Clay, and his four children, Mrs. Cyril Goodman, of Cairo, Egypt; Mrs. R. H. Shackelford, of Richmond, and John Harris and Cassius M. Clay, Jr., of this city.

DISCUSS FARM RENTALS

Estimates Show 40 Per Cent of Farmers in Jefferson County Rent Land.

Louisville, Ky.—The second regular session of the school in farm management was held under the direction of Nat T. Frame, government crop expert for Jefferson county. Farm rentals again were discussed. Estimates showed that 40 per cent of the farmers in Jefferson county rented land.

Rental contracts were cited to show that in many cases the landlords do not get over 4 per cent interest on land rented for cash. It was concluded, however, that landlords who use fertilizer and clover to build up their land, renting it out not oftener than once in three years for potatoes or other intensive crops, are, on the whole, making better net returns than those who rent without any stipulation as to fertilizer and clover.

When farms are rented in shares of half and half and where the labor cost in production is comparatively small, it was concluded that there should be considerable acreage in grain and meadow, but, to be fair to the landlord, the tenant should have some acreage in intensive crops, like potatoes, or else take care of cows, where the labor element is the largest. It is estimated that on a fair rental contract on the share basis, the tenant's income, after paying expenses, should equal that of the landlord, after paying taxes and costs of repairs.

The next session of the school will be held December 3, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and at 7:30 o'clock at night. The subject will be "A History of Agricultural Development in Jefferson County."

COUNTY JUDGES MEET.

Louisville, Ky.—Coincident with the sessions in Louisville of the State Conference of City and County Health Officers under the auspices of the state board of health, the County Judges' association met at the court house. This meeting was to reorganize the body and elect officers for the coming year. As many of the newly-elected judges were present an exchange of views on legislative matters will be held.

Judge Muir Weissinger is president of the association. Other officers are: First vice president, Judge Percy J. Scott, of Lexington; second vice president, Judge F. B. Sebre, of Carrollton; treasurer, Judge A. W. Pickel, of Hodgenville, and secretary, Judge H. H. Denhardt, of Bowling Green.

The delegates were welcomed to Jefferson county by Judge Weissinger, the response being made by Dr. H. H. Mark, of Bowling Green, state health officer. During the five sessions many talks by health authorities and some by men of national reputation were heard. The meeting closed with a round-table discussion Wednesday afternoon.

BOOSTS INSURANCE RATES.

Louisville, Ky.—Effective January 1, according to an announcement made, the Home Fire Insurance Co., of New York, will boost the rate on insurance for retail stores 50 per cent. Application to make this increase has been made to the state insurance board, and unless the answer is favorable the Home Co. will decline to issue policies on this type of risk. Representatives of the company assert that for five years the line of insurance on which the increase is requested has been unprofitable.

The company's announcement adds a new angle to the controversy between the underwriters and the state rating board. Already 91 foreign companies have withdrawn from the Kentucky field on dwelling house risks. Twelve of the companies remaining to write this class of business contend there is no legal set of rates in force and indicate they will continue to quote policies at the old figures.

SUCCESSFUL SCHOOL FAIR.

Owensboro, Ky.—It is estimated that 4,000 school children, despite the rain, attended the first school fair of Daviess county given at the Armory. The children began arriving in Owensboro before daylight, coming in every conceivable vehicle. The Masonville school children to the number of 60 rode in a double wagon, drawn by six mules. Addresses were delivered by McHenry Rhoads, supervisor of high schools in Kentucky, and Prof. M. A. Leiper, of the State Normal school at Bowling Green. Both pronounced the fair to be one of the most successful ever held in the state. The agricultural exhibits were above the average and elicited the praise of all who viewed them. Prizes were awarded to the members of the Daviess County Boys Club, the first prize going to Arthur Cook, 13, who grew 132 bushels of corn on an acre.

PLAN EIGHT NEW CHURCHES.

Louisville, Ky.—Appropriations for the building of eight new churches were made by the Baptist state board of missions in a two-days' session, in which all parts of the state were represented. The new office of state secretary of the Baptists Young People's Union was created and was filled by the election of Rev. N. T. Barnes, whose headquarters will be at Lexington. An invitation to hold the next session at the Fourth Avenue Baptist church was unanimously accepted.

MADISONVILLE BANK FAILS.

Madisonville, Ky.—The Madisonville Savings Bank closed its doors following a meeting of the directors previous to the opening hour. This action was taken, it was said, because the reserve fund of the bank was not up to legal requirements. State Bank Examiner Chenault took charge of the affairs of the institution and will wind up the business. This is Madisonville's first bank failure and the closing caused considerable uneasiness. It is believed they will receive their deposits in full.

HEALTH OFFICERS

CITY, COUNTY AND STATE OFFICIALS ATTEND LOUISVILLE MEETING.

Problems Confronting Kentucky Abridged By Authorities on Health Sanitation.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Louisville, Ky.—Nearly every health officer in Kentucky and a majority of the county judges, about 350 persons in all, attended the annual state school for the instruction of health officers, which was held in the armory Monday and continuing through Wednesday. Problems most insistently confronting Kentucky were discussed by various health officers and experts from this and other states.

Chief among the subjects for consideration was pure water supplies, methods of preventing tuberculosis and trachoma, a contagious eye disease. Dr. E. Marks, state sanitary engineer, reported recently that 85 per cent of the wells in the country districts are polluted. Some of these wells are fifty and sixty years old, he said, and are unfit for use. On exhibit at the armory was an old moss-covered bucket and a model of a new approved pipe-cased well.

The state board of health had laboratories at the armory, and high-power microscopes will be available for showing tubercular, hookworm and typhoid germs. Dr. Smock said the people are awakening to the fact that these are the diseases against which the most stringent precautions should be made. He said 300 suspected cases of tuberculosis had been brought to the county office during the past year, and that 510 patients had been examined for hookworm, of whom 25 per cent were found to be infected.

Dr. B. W. Smock and Dr. W. Ed Grant, city health officer, spoke before the meetings.

At the close of the school of instruction a three days' semi-annual examination by the state board of health of applicants for certificates to practice medicine was held.

Dr. J. H. Oakley, of Washington, a government expert, spoke on the subject of trachoma. Arrangements were made for him to examine the eyes of the 10,000 school children of Jefferson county while he was here.

Dr. J. H. Hurty, of Indianapolis, secretary of the Indiana state board of health, spoke on school sanitation, ventilation and water supplies for rural school districts. He used stereoscopic slides to illustrate his points.

The importance of taking the health office out of politics, increasing the salary sufficiently to enable the officer to give his time exclusively to public health, and to keep the position as long as he shows fitness was advocated. A man should not only be a physician, it is argued, but he should be a public health specialist. A course of instruction in this line has recently been installed in the University of Wisconsin. A tentative bill providing for a long term probably will be drawn up to be presented at the next legislature.

CUMBERLAND IS VERY LOW.

Glasgow, Ky.—The Cumberland river is said to be lower at this time than ever before known by the older citizens. In many places it can be forded on horseback or in a wagon. The merchants and lumber men residing along the river are unable to receive their merchandise or ship lumber, staves, etc. At Meshack, in Monroe county, where the boat lands, more than 500,000 feet of logs and lumber are tied up waiting for a tide and the same is true in many places. The citizens are working hard to get the government to finish putting in the locks and dams as it would mean thousands of dollars to the people residing along the river. It is claimed that less than one-third of the land is now in cultivation on Cumberland river, but if the river was navigable the year around all of the land would be cultivated.

OIL BOOM IS ON.

Glasgow, Ky.—An oil boom has struck southern Kentucky. Good strikes have been made in Barren, Allen, Warren and Cumberland counties. A large number of wells drilled in are producing from fifteen to twenty-five barrels a day, and No. 2 in Allen county, is producing 100 barrels a day, with a slight increase each day.

BOYCOTT ON EGGS.

Lexington, Ky.—Mrs. F. O. Young, president of the Lexington Housewives' League, has called a meeting of the league for this week to take action toward instituting a boycott of eggs until the price is down to thirty cents. Eggs are selling from thirty-five to forty cents a dozen here, and the league proposes to start the boycott.

FIRE IN MIDOCEAN

WIRELESS SAVES 197 LIVES—FIRE RAGES IN STEAMER ON ATLANTIC.

Swanmore Rushes To Imperiled Vessel and Transfers Scores From the Lifeboats.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Norfolk, Va.—While fire raged in the hold of the steamer Rio Grande the Merchants' and Miners' steamer Swanmore rescued 197 passengers in mid-ocean. The rescue took place 205 miles northwest of Diamond shoals. The Rio Grande, after the crew failed to subdue the flames in one of her forward holds, sent out wireless calls for assistance. The Swanmore, which was within 20 miles of the burning ship, picked them up and hurried to the burning vessel. She reached the Rio Grande and sent lifeboats to take off her passengers. The passengers were transferred safely, but only with great difficulty.

A high southwest wind caused a choppy sea and there was danger of lifeboats being crushed against the sides of the two steamers. The Rio Grande was ready to transfer the passengers when the Swanmore hove in sight and had her lifeboats loaded with passengers while hanging in the davits.

SHAKEUP IN AGRICULTURE DEPT.

Washington.—Reorganization of the department of agriculture is foreshadowed in Secretary Houston's first annual report presented to President Wilson. A plan to be submitted to congress in the fiscal estimates for 1916 proposes to carry out the work of the department for five or six main groups, such as research, state relations, rural organization, forest service, weather and regulation. Such a plan, Secretary Houston believes, will promote co-ordination. Plans for re-districting the country for the enforcement of the pure food law are announced.

MOTORS KILLED TWENTY SCORE.

New York.—During the 11 months past 416 users of public highways were killed and 2,149 injured in this state by automobiles and other motor vehicles over which the victims had no control, according to a statement made by Michael May, secretary of state. In commenting on the automobile death rate, Mr. May said that it was apparent that "there is something radically wrong both in the law and its enforcement, as this sacrifice of human life amounts to double that of last year, is too heavy a toll to pay for the advantages of the automobile."

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Corn—Old corn is quoted as follows: No. 2 white 77¢@77½¢, No. 2 yellow 76½¢@77¢, No. 3 yellow 75¢@76¢, No. 2 mixed 74½¢@75¢. New corn is quoted as follows: No. 3 white 71¢@72¢, No. 4 white 68¢@69¢, No. 3 yellow 67¢@68½¢, No. 4 yellow 65¢@66¢, No. 3 mixed 68¢@70¢, No. 4 mixed 66¢@67¢, yellow ear 65¢@67¢, mixed ear 64¢@66¢, white ear 64¢@66¢.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$19, standard timothy \$18, No. 2 timothy \$16.50@17, No. 3 timothy \$14.50@15, No. 1 clover mixed \$16.50@17, No. 2 clover mixed \$15@15.50, No. 1 clover \$14.75@15, No. 2 clover \$12.75@13.

Oats—No. 2 white 43½¢@44¢, standard 43¢@43½¢, No. 3 white 42¢@43¢, No. 4 white 40¢@41½¢, No. 2 mixed 42¢@42½¢, No. 3 mixed 41½¢@42¢, No. 4 mixed 39¢@40¢.

Wheat—No. 2 red 97¢@98¢, No. 3 red 94¢@95½¢, No. 4 red 95¢@96¢.

Poultry—Old hens, weighing over 4½ lbs, 13¢; hens, under 4½ lbs, 13¢; roosters, 9½¢; springers, 12½¢@13¢; spring ducks, white, 4 lbs and over, 13¢; ducks, under 4 lbs, 12¢; turkeys, toms, old, 10 lbs and over, 17¢; turkey hens, old 10 lbs and over, 17¢; young turkeys, 10 lbs and over, 17¢.

Eggs—Prime firsts 35¢@36¢, firsts 33½¢@34¢, ordinary firsts 30¢@31¢, seconds 25¢@26¢.

Cattle—Shippers \$5.50@7.50, extra \$7.50@7.75; butcher steers, extra \$7.35@7.50, good to choice \$6.50@7.25, common to fair \$5.50@6.25; heifers, extra \$7.25@7.50, good to choice \$6.25@7.25, common to fair \$4.75@6; cows, extra \$6.10@6.25, good to choice \$5.50@6, common to fair \$3.50@5.25, canners \$3.25@4.25.

Bulls—Bologna \$5.75@6.40, extra \$6.50, fat bulls \$6.25@6.50.

Calves—Extra \$10@10.25, fair to good \$8@10, common and large \$5@9.75.

Hogs—Selected heavy \$7.70, good to choice packers and butchers \$7.55@7.70, mixed packers \$7.55@7.65, stags \$4@6.75, common to choice heavy fat sows \$4.25@7.30, extra \$7.35@7.40, light shippers \$7.10@7.40; pigs (110 lbs and less) \$5.50@7.

Sheep—Extra \$4.40, good to choice \$4@4.35, common to fair \$2.25@3.75. Lambs—Extra \$7.50, good to choice \$7@7.40, common to fair \$5@6.75.

ENVELOPED EVERY OBSTACLE.

Galveston, Texas.—With the flood waters of the Brazos and Colorado rivers enveloping every obstacle, the last lap of the deadly race to the gulf was entered and the scenes of horror were shifted from Bryant and Hearne to Wharton and Eagle Lake, where the same stories of death and misery are reported. Victoria and Richmond are the two principal cities yet to be visited by flood waters, and people at these places are fleeing to higher lands.

Church Notes

Dr. D. H. Scanlon is visiting in Meridian, Miss., for a few days.

Rev. C. K. Marshall will preach on Sunday at 11 o'clock at Mt. Pleasant.

About \$334, was made by the Ladies Aid of the Christian Church at the Bazaar on Saturday.

Rev. W. H. Hopper, of Burnside, Ky., supplied the pulpit at the Presbyterian church on last Sabbath.

The Girls Guild of the Presbyterian church will hold a food and fancy article sale at Bennett & Higgins on next Saturday.

The meeting at the Christian Church ended on Friday evening with 28 additions.

It was a splendid series of services and all were loath to part with Mr. Ellis and Mr. Charlton whose beautiful singing charmed the hearts of all.

Dr. Samuel D. Boggs, a noted Presbyterian preacher, died at Danville last Thursday and was buried there Friday. He was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Cattleburg for 20 years, but at the time of his death he was superintendent of evangelistic work.

The services at the Christian Church last Sunday were full of interest. A large congregation was present in the morning. Seven were added to the church during the day, six on profession of faith and one by letter. Mr. Charlton sang with great power. At the close of the evening service seven were baptized. Next Sunday C. W. B. M. Day one of the best in the church calendar will be observed.

FOR RENT

For 1914, a residence at corner of Fourth and Glyndon, containing 8 rooms, bath and light. Good stable and plenty of fruit on premises. Apply to B. H. Luxon, phone 374.



Telephone all social news to 638.
—Anna D. Lilly, Social Editor

Misses Mary and Willie Traynor entertained the Mary Pattie Music Club Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Ballard on North street.

BIRTHDAY PARTY

Miss Dolly Pickels entertained with an Alhambra Party on Tuesday afternoon, the occasion being her eighth birthday. About fifteen little friends and her teacher Miss Dick enjoyed her hospitality and following the show repaired to Perry's for refreshments.

Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Crutcher entertained with a noonday luncheon last week. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Will Crutcher of Richmond, Mrs. Cabel Chenault, of New Mexico, Miss Fannie Crutcher and Mr. John Crutcher, of Nicholasville, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Rash, Dr. and Mrs. J. O. Crutcher and Miss Alan Crutcher.—Winchester Sun.

Mrs. Waller Bennett entertained on Thursday afternoon the Married Ladies Bridge Club. A handsome three course lunch was served and the prize awarded Mrs. B. J. Clay. Miss Madge Burnam was hostess of the Young Ladies Bridge on Thursday this being the last meeting. They reorganized and will meet with Mrs. Hale Dean during Xmas. The trophy went to Miss Julia White.

The friends of Mr. Arch Chenault, who recently went to Jacksonville, Fla., were surprised to learn of the announcement of his engagement to be married to Miss Roach, daughter of the Chief of Police of that city. The marriage will take place December 25th, and the young couple will come to Richmond to spend their honeymoon. Mr. Chenault is well known here where he was the popular pharmacist of the E. C. Wines Drug Co. The bride elect is a handsome young society lady.

DINNER PARTY

Miss Mary Doty was hostess of a lovely progressive dinner party on Monday evening in honor of her visitor Miss Dorothy Traver, when covers were laid for the following guests: Misses Annie Mae Walker, Callie Miller Shackelford, Tommie

Cole Covington, Josephine Chenault, Messrs. Tom Chenault, Jack Phelps, Ben Cassidy and Barnett Chenault. A handsome menu of five courses was served and a most charming evening spent.

BEAUTIFUL TEA TO THE D. A. R.

Mrs. C. D. Chenault, of Lexington, entertained with a beautiful tea on Friday afternoon in honor of the Boonesborough Chapter of the D. A. R. of this city. The old colonial home was lovely with decorations of poinsettia and a profusion of tapers with crimson shades. In the dining room, the table was very artistic with center piece of cluny lace and vase of poinsettia, while rare old candelabra holding red shaded lights lent additional charm. Here, a very delightful salad course was served and Miss Sara Chenault presided most gracefully. Mrs. Chenault who has so long been famed for her lovely personality and graciousness as a hostess, made a pretty speech of welcome to her guests, which was followed by a most delightful and complimentary speech of welcome by Mayor Cassidy, which is given in full elsewhere in this issue. Mrs. J. W. Caperton, Vice Regent, then paid a very beautiful tribute to the memory of Mrs. Ben L. Banks, a faithful member of the Society and one greatly loved. Mrs. Howard Neal gave an entertaining account of "The Trip to Mt. Vernon," given some months ago by the Boonesborough Chapter. Mrs. Rollins Burnam made an interesting talk on the Boonesborough Monument and the plan of the Chapter to build a stone fence around it, with steps leading to it from the road.

The following members of the Bryant Station Chapter made delightful talks: Mrs. Thompson, State Regent, "Woman's Duty to the State;" Mrs. Dodge, "D. A. R. Rest Room;" Mrs. Mulligan, "Indemnity of Slaves;" Mrs. Young, "The Flag."

The election of officers took place, the old officers being re-elected with the addition of Mrs. Geo. Phelps, Assistant Historian, Mrs. Lewis Neal, Assistant Treasurer, Mrs. Grant E. Lilly, Assistant Secretary. Miss Sara Chenault was unanimously elected a member of the D. A. R.

FOR RENT

A nine room house, all modern conveniences, at 350 Woodland Ave. Mrs. V. H. Hobson. 47

Personal

Phone 638 or 791 for all personal items

Mrs. Thos. Davis is with Mrs. S. D. Parish.

Mr. Hugely Shearer spent last week in Lancaster.

Mr. C. C. Wallace attended the Estill Circuit Court.

James Wallace, of Irvine, was in the city Monday.

Mrs. Jake Collins is in Danville the guest of Mrs. Burke.

Dr. F. C. Cox, of Newby, Ky., was in town last week.

Miss Nell McCoy has been the guest of Mrs. Hale Dean.

Mrs. Frazee of Lexington has been with friends in the city.

Miss Emma Watts visited friends in Lexington last week.

Miss Lizzie Wilmore has been visiting friends in Nicholasville.

Judge W. R. Shackelford was a visitor in Lexington Thursday.

Miss Elizabeth Searcy spent last week with friends in Danville.

Mr. Ray Park, of Irvine, was in the city on business the past week.

Miss Lucy W. Doty spent the week end with relatives in Lancaster.

Miss Dorothy Traver, of Albany, Ga. is the guest of Miss Mary Doty.

Mr. Barnett Chenault attended the dance in Lexington Friday evening.

Mr. Preston Smith was with Somerset friends a few days last week.

Miss Bessie Brown, of Lancaster, has been with friends in this city.

Mr. C. S. Jessup has returned after an extended trip through the West.

Mrs. Chas. D. Miller left Friday for a visit to her father in Lexington.

Dr. J. G. Bosley and C. C. Culton have been in Lexington on business.

Miss Mary Louise Deatherage has been visiting relatives in Winchester.

A. R. Burnam Jr. was in attendance at the Estill Circuit Court last week.

Mr. Chas. Smith came over from Winchester Saturday to visit relatives.

Mr. R. B. Joutet, of Winchester, was in town last week on legal business.

Mrs. M. H. Pigg, of Paris, Ky., was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Chas. Pigg.

Mrs. Mary B. Hicks and daughter, were visitors in Lexington one day last week.

Mr. Wm. Wagers and daughter Miss Mary, have been visiting relatives in Irvine.

Mr. J. W. McCord, of Lexington, was the guest of Mr. John McCord last week.

Miss Sallie Bennett, of Lexington, was the recent guest of Mrs. Waller Bennett.

Miss Mary Lou Cox, of Wilmore, is visiting her brother Mr. Preston Cox, of this city.

Leslie Pigg is visiting relatives and friends in Paris and Lexington for a few days.

Mr. Frank Charlton spent Friday in Lexington.

Mr. W. W. Wiseman, of Danville, has returned home after a visit to friends in this city.

Judge N. B. Turpin is sick at the home of his daughter Mrs. Jennings Maupin on Broadway.

Miss Bessie Miller has returned after a pleasant visit to Mrs. John A. Haldeman, of Louisville.

Francis Wagers has had as her guests Misses Grace West and Virginia Lear of Nicholasville.

Misses Mayme Campbell, Kate Devore and Nettie Hurst spent Thanksgiving with Paris friends.

Miss Hester Covington, of Lexington, visited her parents Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Covington, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Douglas and children were the guests of Mrs. Haggard in Winchester, last week.

Mr. R. M. Benton has returned to his home in Irvine, after a pleasant visit to friends in this city.

Mr. Leander Hobson, of State University, spent the Thanksgiving holidays with his mother in this city.

Mrs. Joe Shearer and daughter, of Frankfort, were the recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Chenault Duncan.

Mr. Grant E. Lilly left Thursday for Irvine, where he will be engaged in Circuit Court which is in session there.

Mr. Richard Colyer, who has been very ill with rheumatism is able to be out again. Dick wears the "no place like home," smile.

Mesdames Thos. Phelps, J. W. Caperton, G. W. and Sam Phelps motored to Lexington Friday to attend the meeting of the D. A. R.

Misses Minerva Cox, Ida Raney and Bessie Gully, of Lancaster, form a pleasant house party at the home of the Misses Dickerson, in this city.

Mrs. Warfield Bennett, Mrs. Mary B. Miller, Mrs. Lewis Neale and Mrs. Grant Lilly motored to Lexington Friday the guests of Mrs. A. R. Burnam.

Miss Duncan Foster spent the week end with Miss Ruth Beard, in Lexington and was a guest at the Pan-Hellenic dance Friday evening at the Phoenix Hotel.

Mrs. Carrie Davidson and Miss Allie Yantis, of Lancaster, and Miss Lottie Carson, of Stanford, who have been the guests of Mrs. Z. T. Rice, have returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank French who formerly lived in this county but recently moved to Lexington, are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a little daughter last week.

Misses Elizabeth Searcy, Mary Frances Hisle and Mary Allen Deatherage have been the guests of Mrs. Richard Cobb in Boyle county. Miss Deatherage is now the guest of Mrs. Robert Bruce near Stanford.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Looer, of Enid, Okla., who have been spending the week with their daughter Mrs. W. J. Newsom, left Thursday night for Harriman, Tenn., and other points to visit relatives. They were accompanied by their daughter Mrs. W. J. Newsom, who will return in about ten days.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

Probably

The greatest Clothing offering for the people of Richmond, Madison county, and adjoining counties, will commence at the great

Busy Bee Cash Store

Saturday, November 8

and continue for 30 days, or until our entire clothing stock has been closed out.

Our stock of clothing was never more complete than now. Everything in the clothing department is strictly up-to-date. All the new weaves, styles and colorings in favor this season comprise this big stock of clothing—Men's, Young Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing in endless variety.

We have decided to close out our clothing stock, lock stock and barrel. We need the room for our ladies' ready-to-wear department, which is growing to such an extent that we are compelled to make more room for it. So the clothing end of our business must go.

Everybody in this city and county who has purchased clothing from us can testify to the high grade of clothing we sell. They can also tell you that our prices are always cheaper than the same quality can be had elsewhere. We have decided to give these same low prices for 30 days, and in addition we propose to give one-fourth the price off on every purchase made in the clothing department during this time.

If you need an up-to-date fall and winter suit for yourself or any of your family; if you need a first-class Overcoat for yourself or your boy, come and look at this great stock of up-to-date clothing and figure what you will save by getting

1 4 OFF

each clothing purchase.

Don't overlook this offer. Don't pay more for clothing not as good. Money saved is money made. This is a chance you don't often get, coming right at the time you need the stuff, and right at the time when they are all fresh and new.

Remember this great clothing offering begins Saturday, November 8th, and closes in 30 days. Don't forget! Come!

RESPECTFULLY,

W. D. OLDHAM & CO.

Our Skylights Have Arrived

We Are Ready For Business

After a delay of some two weeks, waiting on our Skylights which have been lost in transit, we are glad to be able to announce that they are now here and are being put on our building.

Bring your Tobacco to the BIG HOUSE.

Home Tobacco Warehouse

NEAR OLD L. & A. STATION

To The Tobacco Growers:

Sales Season of 1913-14 is Now On

Our daily average to date is better than 14 Cents

Having installed every known device to facilitate the handling of the tobacco from the time it comes off the wagon until it goes on the cars, we are better prepared than ever to handle your crop.

Several of the largest buyers on this market will handle and prize their purchases at our plant. The fact is, it is much cheaper for these men to handle their tobacco at the Madison Tobacco Warehouse because of the connection with the railroad, and our viaduct connecting the sales house with the pricing department does away with any wagon haul. We guarantee to every grower the very best price. Thanking you for your past patronage and soliciting same in the future, we are,

Respectfully,

Madison Tobacco Warehouse Co.

Incorporated



LADYBUGS TO DESTROY APHIS

Capture of Bugs in California Is Interesting Industry—Gathered and Sent to Insectory.

(By MRS. A. JOSEPH, California.)

The capturing of ladybugs to kill aphids is a very interesting industry in this state. During the early winter months, the miners are always on the lookout for the ladybugs, and they, in turn, notify the State Entomologist, and he has them gathered and sent to the state insectory.

The bugs are gathered up, while they are off guard, and thrown into gunny-sacks. Then, they are transported by pack-train, over the snow, to the station, from which place, they are forwarded by train.

Humboldt Canyon is a favorite place for the ladybugs. When the canyon fills up with snow, in the winter, and there is no more food, they foregather in the higher places, where there are great bunches of moss. The warmth of their bodies is conserved, in this way. The little fellows on the outside warm their way inward, and when they get warm, crawl out again, for a breath of fresh air.

In this way, they spend the winter season. Like others, of their kind, the ladybugs sleep through the winter. Then the warmth of spring helps them to shake off the spell, and they are ready for work.

In the insectory, an artificial winter is made, with ice, and, by turning on the cold, it suspends animation in her ladyship.

She will live for months without food; some having been kept, in cold storage, for six months, without food.

The ladybugs are gathered in advance of the melon and cabbage season. The insectory will supply thousands upon orders from southern California, where they grow melons and cabbage.

As no spray will reach the aphids, the lice, which prey on those vines, ladybugs are the only cure.

FIRE BLIGHT OF APPLE TREE

Disease Is Caused by Bacterium and Is Very Contagious—But One Method of Eradication.

(By E. C. ST. JEROME, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.)

There is a great deal of twig and branch blight of apple trees this year, indicated by the browning of leaves and blackening of twigs. Not only the smaller branches are affected, but also large limbs, and, in some cases, even the trunks.

The disease is caused by a bacterium, and is very contagious. Usually the microbe is carried by insects to the flowers, where it multiplies rapidly and the blossom is blackened and killed, or it may extend along under the bark, killing the twig and often extending to the branches also takes place through tender shoots. For this reason, in orchards where the disease has gained a foothold, nothing should be done to encourage rapid growth. The germs sometimes live through winter in holdover cankers and are the source of new infection.

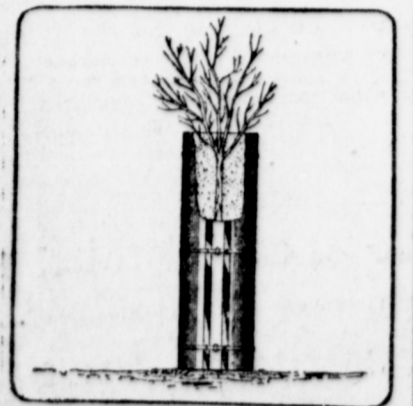
There is but one method of eradicating the blight from an orchard, that is, cut it out, preferably in late summer or fall. The branches should always be cut some distance back from the diseased parts, and after each limb is cut the pruning knife should be disinfected by dipping into a solution of corrosive sublimate in the proportion of one part of the poison to one thousand parts of water.

PROTECTION FOR THE TREES

Arizona Man Designs Covering, Extending Around Trunk at All Sides to the Crown.

In describing a tree protector, invented by C. I. Helm of Phoenix, Ariz., the Scientific American says:

It is the design of this invention to



Tree Protector.

provide a protector by which the tree can be thoroughly protected, the protector being adapted to extend from the ground to the branches of the tree, and to hold a cylindrical body of earth extending around the tree trunk at all sides to the crown and among the branches, as shown in the accompanying illustration.

IN PLACE OF THE PIE

SOME RECIPES THAT WILL PROVE OF VALUE.

Amber and Chartreuse of Jelly Are Among the Best—How to Prepare Macaroon Rosettes—Cocoanut Cream Also Good.

Amber Jelly—Two tablespoons gelatin, one-half cup boiling water, one-half cup cold water, three cups sweet cider, sugar.

Soak gelatin in the cold water for five minutes. Dissolve in boiling water, add cider and sugar. Stir until dissolved and pour into mold.

Chartreuse of Jelly—Cut out the center of a round sponge cake, leaving the bottom and sides thick enough to hold a quart of jelly. Prepare a lemon, strawberry, orange or wine jelly, and when it is cold and just ready to form turn into the cake and set aside in a cool place or on ice. When ready to serve cover the top with the chilled froth from a cup of double cream and a cup of milk beaten with a whip cream. Flavor the cream with vanilla or wine and add one-fourth cup of confectioner's sugar before whipping.

Macaroon Rosettes—One tablespoon gelatin, one-quarter cup cold water, three eggs, one-eighth teaspoon salt, one teaspoon vanilla, two cups milk, one-third cup sugar, two-thirds cup powdered macaroons.

Soak gelatin in the cold water five minutes. Make a custard of the yolks of eggs, milk, sugar and salt. Add gelatin to the hot custard and set in a cool place. As it thickens add the beaten whites of the eggs, macaroons and vanilla. Serve on rosettes or in patty shells, and garnish with red jelly put through a ricer.

Cocoanut Cream—One tablespoon gelatin, one-quarter cup cold water, one-third cup sugar, one teaspoon vanilla, three eggs, two cups milk, one cup cocoanut, pinch of salt.

Beat yolks of eggs and add sugar. When milk is about boiling stir in eggs and sugar and cook until mixture thickens slightly. Remove from fire and add gelatin, which has been soaked in the cold water five minutes. When cool and beginning to set add cocoanut and whites of eggs beaten stiff, and flavoring. Line a mold with sections of orange and pour in the custard. Serve ice cold.

Corn Beef Salad With Cream Dressing.

Select a lean piece of beef and boil it the day before using in enough water to cover it, pouring on the water cold. Do not let it boil hard, but come gradually to the boiling point, then cook slowly until perfectly tender. Pull out the bones, place in a dish, cover with a plate on which place an iron to press the meat and so let it remain until the beef is cold. Cut one pound into half inch pieces. Should there be any fat, remove most of it and make the cream dressing. Two eggs, three tablespoonfuls of vinegar, one tablespoonful of rich cream, salt to taste, a quarter teaspoonful of mustard and a sprinkle of cayenne. Beat the eggs well, add the salt and mustard, then the vinegar and cream. Put the bowl containing this mixture into a basin of boiling water on the stove and stir until about the thickness of rich cream. Cool and when cold mix part with the chopped meat. Just before time to serve have a head of nice lettuce washed and dried in a cloth. Place the larger leaves on a platter, mix the small ones with the meat and over all pour the remainder of the salad dressing.

Caramel Custard.

Cook four tablespoonfuls of sugar until it is a light brown. Put into a baking dish. Beat three eggs with three tablespoonfuls of sugar. Add a cupful and a half of cream or rich milk, and a teaspoonful of vanilla. Pour it into the baking dish on top of the caramel. Bake in a pan of water until it is set. Instead of cooking this custard in a big dish, a little of the caramel can be put in each of half a dozen custard cups, and the custard mixture poured over it. Then they can be baked and when they are done turned out on individual dishes. Serve cold.

Fruit Salad.

Beat yolks of four eggs till very thick; beat into them gradually one cup powdered sugar and one-half teaspoonful salt. Beat until sugar is dissolved. Add juice of two lemons and beat again. Peel and slice thin six bananas and four oranges; put in a deep dish a layer of bananas, then of dressing, then of orange and so on, having bananas on top, and pour the remainder of dressing over it. Serve very cold.

Whipped Cream Sauce.

Whip a pint of thick sweet cream, add the beaten whites of two eggs, sweeten to taste; place pudding in center of dish and surround with the sauce; or pile up in center, and surround with molded blanc mange or fruit puddings.

Cold Water Cake.

One and one-half cups sugar, one-fourth cup butter (use half lard), 2½ cups flour, two eggs, one cup water, two teaspoons of baking powder, sifted with some flour. Flavor to taste and frost if you like. This makes a good-sized loaf.

Chinese Salad.

Equal parts of cold macaroni cut into small bits, minced ham, lobster and cold boiled carrots, chopped. Mix well and add some good mayonnaise dressing, with a few capers.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR DECEMBER 21

DIVISION OF THE LAND.

LESSON TEXT—Joshua 14:1-14. GOLDEN TEXT—"Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."—Matt. 6:33.

Following the defeat at Ai we see Joshua building an altar at Ebal (ch. 8) and reading again "all that Moses commanded" (v. 35), to the Israelites and the strangers as well. Then follows an account of his campaigns. A military critic has classed Joshua with the Alexanders, Caesars, Napoleons, Wellingtons and Grants of all ages. His dealing with the Gibeonites and its after effects was one error in his campaign, for he failed to take counsel of Jehovah. At the close of the war (ch. 11) Joshua is ready to divide the long-promised inheritance, chapters 12-21.

I. Those left behind, vv. 1-5. Read carefully Numbers ch. 32 to recall the story of those who, like Lot of old, saw good grazing land and chose it in preference to that on the farther side of Jordan, that possessed by the "children of Anak." Subsequent history reveals the foolishness of their choice, for they were the first to fall before the enemies of Israel when the kingdom was broken up. The Levites (v. 4) were not to have a portion but rather they were to dwell in selected cities with suburban property.

Caleb Not an Israelite.

II. Caleb claims his inheritance, vv. 6-12. Joshua was old and stricken in years (13:1) and now Israel is before him, each of the remaining nine and one-half tribes, to have apportioned unto them a permanent dwelling place after the long years of wilderness wandering, and the more recent campaign of subjugation. Before Joshua casts the lot, however, Caleb recalls the promise Moses had made to him 45 years before (v. 10). From a comparison of v. 6 R. V., Gen. 15:19 and Josh. 15:13 it appears that Caleb was not an Israelite by birth, but nevertheless he claims an inheritance among them, based upon the promise of Moses, "the man of God," because he had "wholly followed the Lord my God" v. 9. His name literally means "a dog"—yet this dog of a Gentile got more than the crumbs that fell from the master's table, Matt. 15:26. Caleb rested upon the sure word of God, as to remember the promise, "I will give thee the land which I swore unto thy fathers, saying, 'I will give it unto thee.' Now those events in the valley of Eschel must have stood out in the memory of Caleb and Joshua. They remembered how the companions caused the hearts of the people 'to melt' Num. 14:37. The day's work was one of serious result and so shall it be for their imitators of the present day. To see the giant and not, as Caleb, to see God had brought death. In his heart, however, Caleb treasured God's word and now at eighty-five he has not alone been 'kept alive,' but he is as strong as on that day, when in the prime of his manhood, Moses had sent him forth with the twelve.

Remembered God's Promise.

III. A promise fulfilled vv. 13-15. Joshua at once recognizes the justice and validity of Caleb's claim. He remembered God's promise, Num. 14:24-30; Deut. 1:36-38, therefore he at once grants the request and adds to it his blessing. Hebrew, means "joining," "union," "fellowship." Thus we see Caleb entering into all the rights, privileges and blessings of any of the descendants of Jacob. Is this not typical of our privilege in Christ Jesus? John 15:5; 14:20; 1 John 1:3. See also Matt. 8:11, 12. The only condition is that of faith in God and in his Word, Gal. 3:7, 26, 29. "Thus faith in the case of Caleb is revealed as the principle which follows fully, waits patiently, asks for new opportunities for its exercise, and gains finally a victory."—G. Campbell Morgan.

The Golden Text. The essential value of this lesson is expressed in these words of our Lord. To seek the kingdom of God and his righteousness first, is the matter of supreme importance and involves following the Lord fully. Frequently, constantly, this means a long postponement of the day of our visible vindication. Yet such postponement is not the result of the capriciousness of God, nor is it delayed beyond the hour necessary for the working out of the plans of Jehovah, in accordance with the very best means. As Caleb waited those 45 years his strength waxed not, and all things needful were supplied. The point is not so much that he at last gained the inheritance, but that during the period of waiting his sustenance and his raiment were provided.

All through the year we have been hearing of promises which were conditional upon loyalty to God and obedience to his will. Today we see a fulfillment of the promise made over and over again that Israel should possess the Promised Land. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman asked Gen. William Booth for the secret of his success in the Salvation Army and his reply was, "God has had all there was of me."

Caleb's was a vigorous, happy old age; he had not wasted anxious thought on the morrow; he kept alive his interest in the ever-throbbing present.

DIVERSIFICATION ON SOUTHERN FARMS

Everybody Should Join in the Universal Farm Uplift.

FARM METHODS ARE LACKING

Farmers Can Easily Grow Twice Average of Staple Crops—Many Great Industrial Corporations of Country Are Interested.

(By G. H. ALFORD.)

We have between the average and the best in farming in the cotton belt an attainable 1,000 per cent. This difference of 1,000 per cent. against the average farmer is due wholly to conditions which he can easily control with the necessary knowledge. Every corporation and business man interested in the welfare of the country should join forces with the United States department of agriculture, agricultural colleges, experiment stations, state departments of agriculture and other forces and conduct great educational campaigns until the foolish and criminal waste that is going on every year by reason of unscientific methods of farming is a thing of the past.

Our farmers can grow easily twice the average yield of our staple crops. This increase would pour many millions of dollars annually into our industrial channels. Such an addition could not be made without touching every corporation, every banker, every storekeeper, every doctor, every lawyer, every editor and, in fact, every person in the country.

Many of the great industrial corporations of the country have already joined forces with national and state institutions and are helping the farmers to larger production and to larger life, and are thereby contributing to the prosperity and uplift of the whole people. Some people may attribute this to pure selfishness, but from out of that selfishness will evolve a better condition among the farmers, greater comforts in living, and more luxuries of life and better opportunities for the farmers to educate their sons and daughters—thus the presumed selfishness contains within it a resulting philanthropy.

During the last ten years our acre yield increased, but not half as much as the increase of population. Therefore, there is every inducement to do good farming, and to do good farming we must decrease the number of the acres of cotton and increase the number devoted to pastures, forage crops and live stock. We have all heard the old Dutch proverb quoted before, but we cannot quote it.

grass, no stock; no stock, no manure; no manure, no crop. Holland is almost entirely a grass and stock country, and lands are worth on an average of \$500 per acre. These people have found that they can make more out of land from grasses and live stock than they can by cultivating it. Unnumbered acres of hill land in the cotton belt are making less than one-third bale of cotton per acre, and at the same time making poverty for those tilling them. The cost of commercial fertilizer applied annually is appalling. The razor-back terraces, covered with weeds, grass and briars, and the circled and short rows prevent the use of labor-saving implements.

Millions of acres of poor hillside land now producing less than one-third bale of cotton per acre should be plowed deep, well fertilized with acid phosphate and some nitrogen and some potash, when needed, and planted in summer and winter legumes for, say, two years, and then sowed in Bermuda grass, lespedeza, crimson and

HOW PLANT FOOD CAN BE RETURNED TO SOIL.

- 1—By Barnyard Manure.
- 2—By Growing and Feeding Clover, Alfalfa, Etc.
- 3—By Plowing Under Green Crops.
- 4—By Plowing Under Cornstalks, Stubble, Straw, Etc.
- 5—By Applying Commercial Fertilizers.

burr clovers. Only by this method and stock raising can our wornout, gullied cotton lands be restored to fertility and only in this way can the people of our southland become prosperous and contented.

We have worn out our lands in the quickest possible time by growing cotton and rigidly excluding grasses, clovers and live stock. We have depleted the soil of vegetable matter and it has washed away. This poor soil means a poor people, and the poor

Place for Mixing Feed.

A good, tight, clean barn floor is a good place to mix the grain intended for the cows, emptying first the light, bulky feeds, such as corn and cob meal or distillers' grains, spreading these out five or six inches thick, pouring on the next lightest, etc. Then begin at one edge, shovel the feed back into a pile a couple of feet to the right or left. Under ordinary conditions, twice turning over and the final shoveling into the bin will afford a uniform mixing.

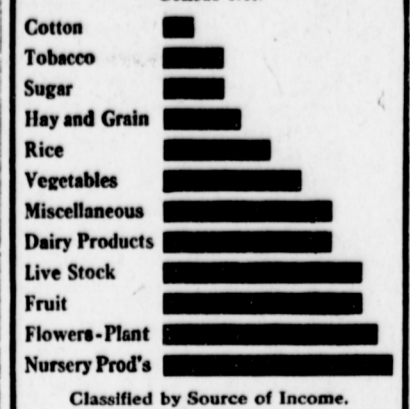
people means bad roads, uncomfortable homes, poorly equipped farms, very little education, the credit system, and all that retards civilization.

The last census shows that our population increased 21 per cent. in the preceding decade, while our meat-producing animals decreased more than 10 per cent. We are facing a very serious situation. The meat-producing animals must be grown on the farm. The farmers will not long continue to grow stock at a loss. The conditions must be such that stock raising is profitable or the farmers will sooner or later go out of the business entirely.

The cotton belt has an overwhelming advantage over every other section in live stock raising. We have

Farm Ownership and Tenantry.

Percentage of Farms in the U.S. Operated by Owners or by Tenants. "Census 1900."



Classified by Source of Income.

great climatic advantages that permit outdoor pasturing and feeding during the whole, or the greater part, of the year. We can obtain large yields of oats, leguminous crops, Johnson and Bermuda grasses, sorghum cane hay and an abundance of corn for making silage, the most economic form of carbohydrates. The keeping of good cattle and the intelligent use of thoroughly good, permanent pastures and grazing crops, and the economic use of the silo and cottonseed meal will make our lands rich, keep millions of dollars at home that are now sent to the north and west, and make our people prosperous.

The calamity howler says: "What about the lack of lime in the soil?" Dr. Tait Butler, probably the best-posted man on southern agriculture, says, in summing up a most excellent editorial on "Lime in Southern Feeds": "We have shown: (1) That our soils are not deficient in lime as regards the plant food requirements of our crops; (2) That plants grown in the south have as much ash as the same plants grown elsewhere, and that the feed crops of the south, especially the legumes peculiar to the south, contain as high a per cent. of ash as the feed crops of other sections; (3) That typical southern rations are those made up of typical southern feeds and contain more ash than typical northern feeds. The conclusion is, therefore, that while our animals fail to get the mineral matter they need, it is not because this material is deficient in our feeds, but because our animals do not get sufficient of our feeds."

In the cotton belt, live stock farming has been avoided mainly for two reasons: (1) Because all-cotton farming paid better until the soil became poor; (2) because of the cattle tick. Now, millions of acres are too poor to grow cotton profitably, and we can easily eradicate the cattle tick. Since the work of eradicating the tick was inaugurated, nearly 200,000 square miles have been cleaned for all time; this is an area over three times as large as Alabama. The tick injures the hide, reduces the milk flow at least ten per cent., makes it very difficult to fatten cattle, prevents the introduction of good cattle to breed up our native cattle, lowers the price of our cattle on the markets and destroys more than enough cattle every year to pay for its eradication.

The invasion of the boll weevil and the consequent reduction of the profits of cotton growing is forcing many farmers to grow crops which must necessarily be marketed through the agency of live stock, and it is the function of live stock on the farm to furnish a market for the crops that are grown, enabling the farmers to convert grasses, forage crops, cow peas and soy beans, and so on, into higher priced finished products and to return to the soil the plant food taken from it. The greatest need of the farmers of the cotton belt at present is more grass and more live stock, and those who assist in eradicating the cattle tick and in otherwise helping to create conditions that will enable farmers to grow two good animals in the place of one scrub is surely as great a benefactor as those who cause two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before.

Live stock should certainly be given a prominent place in the agricultural development of the cotton belt. Next to having good and intelligent people in a country, good live stock is probably of the most importance.

Avoid Colds.

Look out that the young stock does not crowd in the roosting coops or hen houses and overheat. If they crowd together and get too warm during the night they catch cold as soon as they are let out in the morning and their strength is reduced by the heating.

Profit in Sheep.

There is just as much profit, if not more, in raising sheep as in breeding cattle or swine.

POULTRY FACTS.

FOR BETTER POULTRY STOCK

Keeping Birds Healthy and Improving Them Can Be Done by Adoption of Few Systematic Rules.

In raising stock or poultry it should be the aim of everyone to keep it healthy and improve it. You can do it very easily by adopting systematic rules. These may be summed up in brief as follows:

Construct your houses good and warm, so as to avoid damp floors and afford a flood of sunshine. Sunshine is better than medicine.

Provide a dusting and scratching place where you can bury the grain and thus induce the fowls to take the needed exercise.

Provide yourself with some good, healthy fowls, never to be over three years old, giving one cock to every 12 hens.

Give plenty of fresh air at all times, especially in summer.

Give plenty of fresh water daily, and never allow the fowls to go thirsty.

Feed them systematically two or three times a day. Scatter the food so they cannot eat it too fast or without proper exercise. Do not feed more than they will eat up clean, or they will get tired of that kind of feed.

Give them a variety of both dry and cooked feed. A mixture of cooked meat and vegetables is good for a morning meal.

Give soft feed in the morning and the whole grain at night, except a little wheat and cracked corn placed in the scratching pens to give them exercise during the day.

Above all things, keep the house clean and well ventilated.

Do not crowd too many into one house. If you do, look out for disease.

Keep the house, nests, etc., sprayed with some good disinfectant, in order to keep down the lice and mites.

Wash your roosts and bottom of laying nests, and whitewash once a week in summer and once a week in winter.

Let the old and young have as large a range as possible, the larger the better.

Do not breed too many kinds of fowls at the same time. Better have one breed and understand it.

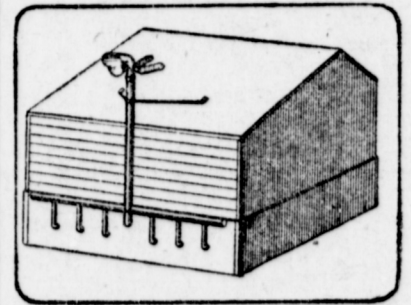
Introduce new blood into your stock every year or so, by either buying a cockerel or a setting of eggs from some reliable breeder.

BROODER HOUSE VENTILATOR

Device Invented by New Jersey Man Prevents the Delivery of Too Strong Current of Air.

The Scientific American, in describing a ventilator for brooder houses, the design of C. W. Brick of Crosswick, N. J., says:

This invention relates particularly to a means for ventilating brooder houses, and provides an improved



Ventilator for Brooder Houses.

form of ventilator and in connection therewith, means for heating the air induced by the ventilator; and to provide a safety valve exteriorly of the brooder house, whereby to prevent the delivery of too strong a current of air thereto.

POULTRY NOTES

Feed plenty of sharp sand or grit with the food.

Please the consumer and you can raise the price.

Systematic marketing will overcome overproduction.

Pekin ducks do not make good sitters—use a chicken hen.

Good development before beginning to lay is best for the pullet.

Ducks must have plenty of green food or they will not thrive.

Impure water will not produce many eggs of any kind, and none that are good.

Fewer and better birds, and all as much alike as possible should be every poultry keeper's motto.

You must know that a duck has no crop. The food must be soft because it passes directly into the gizzard.

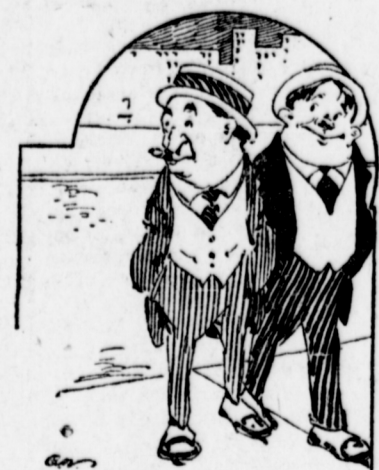
Pure white exhibition birds will have their plumage made yellow by constant feeding of corn, though a little corn occasionally will do no harm.



FIXING THE BLAME.

"Auntie, when you were a young girl were you very pretty?"
 "Yes, my child, very pretty."
 "Were you popular?"
 "Oh, yes, very popular. I was the belle of the neighborhood."
 "Didn't any young men ever come to call on you?"
 "Oh, yes, my dear. Lots of them."
 "Then, auntie, why is it that you never married?"
 "Nobody ever proposed to me, my dear."
 "Why not?"
 "I don't know. But I've often thought it must have been the high cost of living that scared the young men off in those days."

JUST LIKE HER.



"I didn't know that you lived on the first floor. I understood your wife to say that you lived on the second floor."
 "If you knew my wife you would know that she always stretches a story."

Cause for Anger.

Mr. Wilkins was near the exploding point when his neighbor met him on the street.

"That man Tompkins," he burst out, "has more nerve than any one I ever met!"

"Why?" asked his neighbor, curiously.

"He came over to my house last evening and borrowed my gun to kill a dog that kept him awake nights."

"Well, what of that?"

"Why," shouted Mr. Wilkins, "it was my dog he killed!"—Ladies' Home Journal.

Performances at Value.

Actor—I must insist on being paid for rehearsals.

Manager—What on earth for? I never heard of such a thing.

Actor—Because lately I've had so many six weeks' rehearsals for a ten days' run. But I don't mind giving the performances free.—Punch.

The Boy Scouts.

Big Brother Bill—Wanter come wif us, do yer? What bloomin' good would you be in a war?

Capting (in the distance)—Better let 'im come, and I'll make 'im aide-de-camp. We can't keep the whole bloomin' army waiting.—Sydney Bulletin.

Domestic Amenities.

"I was a fool ever to marry you!" sobbed Mrs. Winks.

"Now, my dear," said Winks nobly, "I cannot permit you to take the blame for that. It was I who was the fool for ever asking you. The mistake was not yours, but mine."—Harper's Weekly.

LEAVE BEFORE TOO LATE.



First Boarder—Why are you going to leave?

Second Boarder—I'm afraid the landlady has designs on me.

First Boarder—How so?

Second Boarder—At supper last night she gave me the breast of the chicken instead of the neck.

A Best Seller.

"My publishers have my next novel all billed and advertised, I see."

"That ought to be gratifying."

"It is; but they may want to begin selling it, don't you know. I wonder what I'll write about."

All in the Family.

Suburbs—The minister out in our place won't marry you unless you have a medical certificate.

Crawford—Is it hard to get one?

Suburbs—Why, no. It happens his brother is a doctor.—Judge.

What's in a Name.

Mike, one of the unemployed, was told of a vacancy, and went to apply for the job. After he had answered a number of questions, the employer asked, "What's your name?"

"MacGonigal, sorr."

"Spell it."

"Mo—no! Mo—a—g." Mike stuck, but tried again. "M—a—g—a—Ach, to blazes wid yo: Ye can keep yer ould job."

Hero Unawares.

Reginald de Bacchus, profligate son of a millionaire soapmaker, sat up in bed and moaned for water.

"This is the end of my social career," he muttered. "I drank too much last night at the ball and staggered into everybody."

"Aardly, sir, 'ardly," murmured his valet, apologetically. "Hevery one's praising you for inventing a new dance."—Brooklyn Life.

Why She Wore Glasses.

Mistress—Why, Bridget, are your eyes weak? I notice that you wear colored glasses every time you go out of the house.

Bridget—It's not me eyes, mum. But whin the sun shines loike it does outdoos today, I'd tan as black as a naygur av I didn't moderate the loight a little by wearin' thim colored spectacles.

An Impression of Ease.

"I understand that your boy Josh is studying to be an electrical engineer."

"Well," replied Farmer Cornloss, "I advised him to take it up. I heard some fellers say that nobody really knew a whole lot about electricity, so I thought mabbe Josh would have some chance of passin' examinations."

Unusual.

"And here," said the man with the megaphone, "is the home of a millionaire with nine children."

Passengers on the rubberneck wagon could hardly believe what they heard.

"Well, by cracky!" exclaimed an old gentleman from the rural districts, "from the way you talk, I'd a-thought he was pore!"

TWO OF A KIND.



New Cook—I guess you're a foim, cook, mum.

Young Wife—Mercy, no. I don't know anything about it.

New Cook—Thin we'll git on splendidly, mum. I don't either.

Made These People.

"Clothes don't make the man," quoted a sage.

"They made me!" said a retired tailor.

"Where should I be if it wasn't for suits?" chimed in a young lawyer.

Prolonged Rapture.

"Gaps that stutter, sort of utter string-out vocables like t-t-t-t-t, they must make the girls flutter. If they stutter when they k-k-k-kiss."

Blame the Hens.

"Do you furnish affidavits with your eggs, showing exactly the minute they were laid?" asked the fussy lady.

"No, ma'am, we do not," replied the marketman, politely. "We tried to furnish such affidavits, but the hens positively refuse to sign 'em."

Both Went Under.

"I was once a prosperous merchant with a good business and aeroplane," explained the tramp.

"What happened?" asked the housewife.

"I ran them both into the ground, mum."

His Contrary Way.

"My husband thinks I'm extravagant and gets mad every time he sees me with new clothes."

He does?

"Yes. He never sees me dressing up that he doesn't give me a dressing down."

A New Department.

"That new manager is a wonder," declared the department store head.

"As to how?"

"Has a bargain sale every day, and sells nearly every woman an accident policy before the rush begins."

Worse.

Bluff—I understand old Grimely cut his son off with a shilling.

Gruff—Worse than that.

Bluff—How so?

Gruff—He cut him off with a shilling and the family motor car.

No Room for Jesus

By REV. PARLEY E. ZARTMANN, D.D.

Secretary of Extension Department
Meady Bible Institute, Chicago

TEXT—Because there was no room for them in the inn.—Luke 2:7.



Another Christmas will be here soon, and in many lands devout Christians will sing the Christmas songs and tell the Christmas story; churches will be filled with splendor, hearts with love, and life with gladness. But let us consider the first Christmas, the tragedy of it, and the reception given to him who came to be Israel's Messiah and the world's Savior.

No room in the inn. Is there a more pathetic sentence anywhere in the Scriptures? The humble peasants who had come from Galilee and who sought shelter in one of the village caravansaries were denied this privilege; so they both took shelter in a stable; and there Jesus was born. No room for the King! The pathos of it is almost too deep for words.

But that was always the answer while Jesus was alive; he himself described it when he said: "Foxes have holes and birds of the air have nests, but the Son of Man hath not where to lay his head. Misunderstood at home, neglected by his friends, deserted by his disciples, betrayed by one of them, and crucified by the rulers—Nazareth, Capernaum, Jerusalem—no room for Jesus."

Through the centuries it has been the same; that first night on earth was a prophesy, for in spite of apostles, martyrs, saints and reformers Jesus had not found room in religious, political, social or individual spheres of life in the case of the millions who have gone on their way either unheeding or indifferent. O the tragedy of the centuries—no room for Jesus. The Lord of all despised by the many. The region of outer darkness is filled with those who said, "We will not have this one rule over us; depart; no room for the King!"

"Room for pleasure, room for business. But for Christ the crucified. Not a place that he can enter. In your heart for which he died?"

No room for Jesus. It is true today. Christ is not wanted, and the Bethlehem story repeats itself. In the city life proof is found in the legalized saloon and all that goes with it, in corrupt and vicious government, in loose laws and looser enforcement, in dishonest business, in social laxity and impurity. In many homes evidence is seen in the character of the books in the library, the pictures upon the walls, the careless, ill-tempered and profane language and conversation, and the ungodly habits of parents and the irreverence and disobedience of children. He who came to make home life heaven has been denied his place.

And just as our knowledge about this Jesus is greater than in that time, so is our responsibility heavier, our shame deeper, our sin greater. "We know him in all the light which his word and which all subsequent history cast upon him. We know him too—and this is our weightiest responsibility—in the claims which are set up eternally by the Cross of Calvary." What will we say to him in the end?

What is wrong? Why do we keep Christ out? Why are our hearts closed against him? Is it opposition? No, not usually. Let us look at Bethlehem, for there is a slight parallel. Any Jewish mother however humble would have rejoiced at the great honor which came to Mary, and any home however lowly would have been made ready for Jesus. Any ruler, rabbi, or priest then in Bethlehem would have taken any step necessary to welcome Jesus, if he had known. But it was a time when every available space was taken by pilgrims, these peasants did not look like promising guests, people were pre-occupied with what they considered weightier matters, and so literally Christ was crowded out; even in the public place, there was no room in the inn—the inn was full.

Bethlehem will rise up and condemn us. If it had known the day of its visitation, room would have been made for Jesus, he would have had a royal reception. But you know about him; he has sent word to you; he has been waiting for a place in your heart; you know who he is and what he will do for you; you have heard the story of his love and grace and power, and still—no room for Jesus.

"Behold, I stand at the door and knock." Will you not let him in? I said this text was the most pathetic verse in the Bible; but it is not so pathetic as the tragedy of the men and women of today who are pre-occupied with the world, the flesh and the devil, and who in their wilful and culpable rejection crowd Christ out of their lives, who give themselves over to the things of time and sense, and send Christ to the stable. Come, now, and let us reason together.

MOST ELABORATE ARE THE COIFFURES FOR THE EVENING

IF devotees of fashion follow the lead of costumers and the big department stores, they will wear such gorgeous and conspicuous head-dresses as we have never seen. It seems, since lovely woman may no longer wear a hat at the theater, she will take to coiffure ornaments quite as picturesque and more unusual than anything the milliners have ventured to make in the last century. The most gorgeous gold and silver laces, jeweled bands, sweeping feathers and exquisite flowers are brought into requisition to make these headpieces beautiful.

The opera season will reveal whether the more ambitious and imposing of these brilliant ornaments have ap-



pealed to the American great lady or not. But even if she rejects them they will have an influence upon the modes of the winter in coiffure ornament.

East India seems to have inspired many of the elaborate and novel head-dresses which are being displayed in anticipation of the opera season. But no matter what their source, the new head-dresses are dazzling. Many of them are so large they might be classed as crownless hats. It is not likely that these extremes of size and gorgeousness will be generally worn even among the ultra fashionable. What will come into favor,

more likely, are designs, modest in size and not too intricate, like the sample shown in the picture.

The broad band is made of gold braid in a lattice work pattern, studded with rhinestones at the intersections of the braid. Similar pieces are made of pearl beads and any other mock jewel that suits the wearer.

Ornaments, feathers and flowers, often add further embellishment to coiffure decorations of this character.

Such elaboration in ornaments presupposes more elaborate coiffures also. There is no limit to latitude in styles at present. What will happen as a result of this exploitation of extreme ideas, will be a general use of decorations for the head, other than hats, for evening wear.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Elderly Lady's Wrap.

Supplementing the really warm wrap which the elderly lady leaves in her limousine when entering the opera house or a theater, is a transparent affair said to be for the purpose of warding off vagrant draughts from her shoulders, but actually designed to conceal her figure. This wrap, in gold or silver-striped black or white gauze, in plain malines or in chiffon, is unlined and easily made, for it is simply a three-yard length of the very wide material now in general use. At each end it is gathered into wristbands concealed by frillings and about the center of the back, all of the fullness is gathered into the edges of a four-inch diameter circle of the same material. When worn, the gauze, malines or chiffon falls in soft folds about the bust and hips and vails, while it does not actually hide the bare shoulders and arms.

Newest Mantles.

An essential point of the evening mantle, and one which the daytime coat shares, is the wrap effect which brings with it plenty of possibilities for the use of rare and lovely clasps and ornaments.

The three-quarter length is advised on account of its lightness of weight and because it does not tend to crush a very fragile frock nor to hide it unduly.

One made for a bride whose proclivities are artistic was carried out in the most splendid dull deep orange brocade upon dark garnet velvet and trimmed with black fox flecked with white in great tufts, uncommon and remarkably handsome in appearance.

Suspenders With Skirts.

An interesting novelty is the suspender made similar to men's suspenders. Those of black velvet, finished with gorgeous buckles, are particularly striking. These suspenders are dressy rather than tailored in effect, and are especially appropriate to wear with the new black separate skirts and fancy lace blouses.

Latest Fur-Trimmed Millinery



TWO attractive but not unusual hats are pictured here, in which millinery furs are used. Neither of the shapes are innovations in size or style, but both are graceful and becoming.

In the hat with brim covered with moleskin it is noticeable that the fur is fitted to it, but on the upper brim the brim-covering becomes a sort of soft sash about the base of the crown. This is a novel and interesting management of this exquisitely soft fur.

The crown of velvet matches the fur in color, and is laid in rather deep pleats, giving a more ample fullness than appear in most crowns. The velvet is supported by an interlining of ermine.

The fancy ostrich "stick-up" at the side is white. Many hats in this color are adorned with similar fancy feathers in the orange and tango shades, combined with paprika, and the color combination is splendid. Nearly all colors harmonize with mole color, so that the fancy feather may be chosen

to suit the preference of the wearer. That shown in the picture is typical of the season. These stick-ups look fragile, and are strong. The ribs of natural feathers are used for stems, surmounted with their native flues or others.

A band of white fur and an ostrich plume in white trim the graceful black velvet hat which appears in the other picture. The crown is small and soft in this model—merely a lined puff of velvet. A broad French plume, with quill end thrust through the brim, is quite modest as to height, compared with extremes which have become popular.

Worn with this brilliant hat is a necklace of marabout and ostrich, showing strips in white, white and black and all black, making a wide scarf that is very dressy and very comfortable. Although the down of marabout looks so airy, it seems almost to generate warmth and looks as cozy as it feels.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.



(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

ARMY CUTS OUT ALCOHOL.

The Austro-Hungarian army, according to the Vienna correspondent of the Journal of the American Medical Association (May 31, 1913), is closely limiting the use of alcohol.

The present unsettled political conditions in Europe have resulted in keeping a large number of soldiers in readiness for more than half a year, and the provisions for hygienic welfare of several hundred thousand men are being put to a crucial test.

A fact worthy of notice is the nearly complete absence of alcohol from the daily bill of fare of the soldiers on the frontier. The water supply in that country being none too good, care has been taken to instruct the soldiers in this respect that they are being constantly told that the old statement, "bad water is made innocuous by alcohol" is a dangerous misrepresentation.

It has also been ascertained that whenever a period of endurance was required of the soldiers those who took no alcohol were much more fit for work than the other men. In mountain climbing the consumption of alcoholic beverages was distinctly detrimental to the accuracy of stepping. The effect of sweetened liquid (sweet tea, coffee or milk) was very gratifying. The sweet, mild black Italian or Turkish wine with a very low percentage of alcohol was ranked with these other beverages, but even this wine was disallowed when long exercises were taken.

The experiences obtained by the army authorities will no doubt lead to a complete elimination of alcohol as "war rations" except for medical use, although here also experience speaks at least in favor of an addition of alcohol for pneumonia, typhoid and general debility.

It is also noted that total abstainers form a negligible fraction among those soldiers who have to be punished for disorderly conduct, breach of discipline or other minor offenses of a military nature, although total abstinence is frequent now in the rank and file of the army, for, in the anti-alcohol movement in Europe, says the correspondent, "our army is one of the leaders."

GOOD, BETTER, BEST.

Total abstinence for a town or county is good from a business standpoint, but there is something better and that is total abstinence for the state. It must certainly be conceded that a state whose taxable property has increased in ten years \$1,200,000,000, or at the rate of \$120,000,000 a year is amazingly prosperous. Kansas is the commonwealth of which this fact is stated, and ex-Governor Stubbs is the man who vouches for the figures. He further affirms that Kansas contains more taxable property to the citizen than New York or Massachusetts; that its farmers own eighty-five per cent. of the bank deposits, and that these have increased at the rate of \$10,000,000 a year for ten years; that it has many well-populated agricultural counties in which the jails and the poorhouses have had no occupants for years.

All the other total abstinence states can testify that prohibition brings financial prosperity as well as home happiness and individual well being.

WHAT DID JOHN HAVE TO SHOW?

In a certain community which was going to vote "wet" or "dry," an Irishman and a publican were discussing the question. Finally, the Irishman, whose given name was John, said to the saloon keeper, "Yes, Binnie, I'm going to vote 'dry' next fall." "Now, John, you are joking," said the publican, "you are too good a friend of mine to put me out of business. Just think, I have been here twenty years, and all the money I have made I have put into this business. How am I going to get my money back?" The Irishman said: "Well, Ben, I have been here twenty years, and all the money I have made I have put into your business. How am I going to get back my money?"

INSURANCE AND LIQUOR.

The following strong temperance testimony has just been given by an industrial insurance man: "In Muncie, a city of about 35,000, our company placed many policies, the payment of which were met promptly and cheerfully. Last year the city voted wet, since which time our collectors have had the greatest difficulty in securing payments. In fact, delinquent payments and lapsed policies are now the rule instead of the exception. The industrial insurance men in the future will all vote for a temperance city, because it sustains and promotes their business."

LONG AND SHORT ELOQUENCE.

Several pages of a certain number of the Congressional Record are taken up by a speech of Congressman Barthold on Personal Liberty—a defense of the liquor traffic. But what is all the long eloquence of this representative as against this short eloquence of a woman writer to the Star: "My husband is also a firm believer in personal liberty, therefore the saloons get his money and my personal liberty consists in washing and scrubbing in order to feed my children."

THE MADISONIAN

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Grant E. Lilly, - - - - - Owner

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Grant E. Lilly, - - - - - Editor
Anna D. Lilly, - - - - - Social Editor

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Telephone 659 for all Editorial matters.—Grant E. Lilly, Editor
Tell your friends about our paper.

TUESDAY, DEC. 9, 1913.

PULL TOGETHER

The following excerpts from the pen of T. Sanders Orr, of the Harrodsburg Leader, are worth considering:

"We believe the loose-leaf tobacco market will bring the country and town into closer fellowship; that the farmer should be assisted by the town in the way of better roads, better schools and the joining with it in securing information as to scientific farming. The country man by coming in contact with such sentiments in the city, and finding that, to a great extent, his prosperity depends on good markets for his stuff, is seeing the wisdom of returning their interest and co-operation. Take for instance the great saving to farmers by the present loose leaf market. He saves in freights, insurance, pricing and other fees. He gets his money here at home, puts it in the banks or spends it locally. All this enables the merchants and manufacturers to employ more help, pay out more wages and make a better demand for the farmer's products. It is wonderful how prosperous a county can become by such mutual co-operation as indicated.

"Our old town is progressing. We have recently had several manufacturing enterprises started; our schools have incorporated the manual training, scientific farming and bookkeeping courses in its curriculum, doing away with the strictly cultural studies.

"Our women are wonderfully alive to the part they can play in civic advancement. They manage a fine library, have gotten up an interest in sanitation and cleanliness, insist on oiled streets, shaded roads, musical culture, and have about raised money for a beautiful hospital.

"The wave of mutual helpfulness, that grand idea that is taking such a hold on America, has reached our community, and selfishness, which never pays, is skulking to the rear. We are finding that more real pleasure is secured by putting your arm around the other fellow and helping him along, pays better in every way than to throw him down and put your heel on his head, and it results in making your own road to success easier. Politically the same ideas are gaining ground.

"You have a good old town, and by proper co-operation and a pull together along conservative and practical lines Madison ought to pull out and be a leader.

"Our county is 'dry.' Everybody is satisfied and happy over such a condition. The law is well enforced and our old town, which was noted as the toughest in the State, is now the leader in Sunday school and church work.

"So while you are working for business success, don't fail to pay attention to the moral and civic betterment of your community.

"I do not believe a success based on money that is tainted with ruined lives and desolated homes will be either lasting or satisfying."

IT'S NOT A TAX

Single blessedness is taxed in

France. All French bachelors and spinsters over 30 years of age are to be subject to an increase of 20 per cent on the income tax imposed by the income bill now under consideration, unless they have at least three persons dependent upon them.

With as many pretty girls as can be found in Richmond and Madison county, no man should be single.

Give the bachelors six months to end their state of wretchedness.

WRITE PLAINLY

The post office people will be very glad if senders of packages will use care in addressing them. Write plainly and wrap securely and remember that you can send them long before Christmas and mark them "open Christmas" which will insure prompt service and reduce the danger of loss by the Christmas rush.

On December 1, at the stroke of noon, gavels sounded in the Senate and House, signaling the opening of the first session the Sixty-third congress. Speaker Clark and Vice-President Marshall called the houses to order. An ambitious program is laid out for the nation's lawmakers, and they may be busy most of next year.

The Courier Journal remarks that to get along with women a man needs either plenty of gold or plenty of brass. In many cases, the fellow with brass gets the best of the bargain.

The Circuit Judgeship

"If he enters the race, Judge Benton certainly will be a popular and strong candidate for Governor, and many Powell citizens will give him their most loyal support.

"It certainly will also give us the very greatest of pleasure to give our suffrage to Grant E. Lilly, whom we know to be honest, upright and fully capable to serve the people of his district. The writer well remembers Mr. Lilly when he was County Attorney of Estill and we were an humble citizen of the same county, and how he fought the illegal issuance of the railroad bonds of that county, and after their illegal issuance, how he fought against their collection. Mr. Lilly was right in this case, and would have won, but he was up against great odds, and all the money necessary. In this case he did all that any county attorney could do, and far more than most of them would have done. We are for Grant Lilly because his actions have demonstrated to us without any doubt, whatever, that he is for the masses of the people of which we are one.

"However, should the district wisely choose Mr. Lilly for the next Circuit Judge he will allow no interests of feeling to swerve his decisions. He will act upon the evidence introduced, and the points of law involved, and render opinions according to law and evidence, let it favor whom it may."—Clay City Times.

The foregoing lines from our friend J. E. Burgher, Editor of the Clay City Times, are very greatly appreciated by us. Mr. Burgher has done a great work for Powell county with his excellent paper and an endorsement by him of our record as an official and his kind personal words makes us feel good aside from any political bearing.

We are a grandson of Powell county and have the interests of its people very close to our heart.

Property Changes Hands

W. M. Devore and Jake Collins have made a deal whereby Mr. Devore takes the Jake Collins live stable property now occupied by Wm. Martin on East Main Street, and Mr. Collins takes the property now occupied by Devore on West Irvine Street. Mr. Martin is undecided as to what he will do at this time.

Death of Mr. Oldham

Mr. Smith Oldham the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Oldham, died on Saturday morning after a lingering illness. The funeral was held at the home on Sunday morning at half past twelve o'clock and was conducted by Rev. Williams of the Methodist Church, thence burial in the Richmond Cemetery.

Mr. Oldham was a prominent citizen and leaves many friends to mourn his death. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Allie Cobb, and by his father and mother, to all of whom we tender our sympathy.

Hip Broken

Rev. J. R. Peeples, of Winchester, well known here, slipped on a banana peel in that city last week and sustained a fractured ankle. On account of his age, 73 years, his friends are uneasy about him.

He was pastor at the Red House Methodist Church for several years.

Found Dead

Mrs. Eliza King was found dead in bed last Saturday morning at the home of her son-in-law, James Thomas, at Ford. Mrs. King was a resident of Winchester. She had been practically an invalid for some time, but was not thought to be in a critical condition.

Col. W. P. Walton Goes to Florida

Col. Walton, lately with the Climax, will leave for Orlando, Florida to become the editor, until May next, of the "Daily-Reporter-Star," owned by his brother Ed. C. Walton.

FOR SALE

The old homestead of J. W. Stivers located at Kingston, Ky., 8 miles from Richmond, on the Big Hill pike, is offered for sale. The place contains 7 acres of the finest productive land, some fruit, and is high and dry, well watered and the most choice home place in the little village. The house is a good substantial two-story frame building of 6 rooms and hall and two porches, with fine cellar under main building; also good store house, barn, chicken and carriage houses and all necessary outbuildings. The neighborhood is of the best, accessible to good schools, churches, store and post-office. For terms apply to

J. B. Stouffer, Richmond, Ky.

FOR SALE—Baled Rye Straw. John R. Gibson. 38tf

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J. G. CRABBE, President

LODGE NOTES



The Great Sachem of Kentucky, having designated December 3, as Foster Day throughout the Reservation of Kentucky, Floating Canoe Tribe No. 76, took advantage of said occasion, and had Heap Big Time, all the Chiefs were feeling good, and the Degree Master Jas. W. Wagers, known as Old Fleet Foot, with his degree team, did some fine work. Said Tribe had expected a visit from the Great Sachem, Hon. Charles Davis, and had planned to take a class through, to show what Old Sexton's Tribe could do, and after the regular session, had planned and prepared a banquet for the occasion.

The lodge was called to order by the Sachem, W. T. Edwards, and after going through the regular order of business, the Council Fire was quenched in the Chiefs Degree and rekindled in the Adoption Degree, and same was then turned over to the Degree Captain, who with his team, did some fine work, the finest that was ever put on in the wigwam.

The Sachem then closed the lodge in regular form, and announced that a banquet was in waiting, so the members repaired to the banquet hall and partook of same, after which the toast master, Brother Jas. W. Wagers, called the Session to order and announced that he had a few remarks to make, and also called upon a number of the other Brothers to make a talk, and those who responded were H. H. C. Rice, T. C. Vaughn, J. E. Sexton, W. J. Newson, W. B. Lackey, C. M. Embry, O. P. Jackson, C. H. Pigg, R. E. Milligan and A. B. Kunk.

The Toastmaster before closing stated that the Great Sachem could not be present on this occasion, for cause, which was a disappointment to him as well as the other brothers, but he had been informed that he would be present on the 31st sleep, and he therefore wanted all the brothers to be present, and do half as well, as they had done on this evening, and that he would be proud of them, and that Old Sexton would be our next Great Junior Sagamore because he was speaking by authority and knew what he was saying.

Elects Officers

The Normal City Lodge, Knights of Pythias elected the following officers for the ensuing term of 1914: W. L. Howe, Chancellor Commander; T. C. Vaughn, Vice Chancellor Commander; W. B. Lackey, Prelate; S. L. Black, Master of Works; W. S. Broaddus, Keeper of Records and Seal and Master of Finance; S. W. Norman, Master of Exchequer; Tracy Green, Master at Arms; W. W. Wheeler, Inner Guard; D. W. Kennedy, Outer Guard.

Installation of the newly elected officers will be the first Thursday night in January. All members of the order are requested to be present.

Getting Him Used to It

They have been burning sulphur in the Minnie mine in Utah with the hope of discovering Ralph Lopez, a Mexican who has killed five men since he became a fugitive twelve days ago. Sheriff Smith says he will not allow his deputies to take any further chances, and they would smoke Lopez into insensibility and capture him dead or alive.

Our aim is to please everybody and we will be delighted if you will call on us when in need of anything in our line. Covington, Thorpe & Co. 11-4f

Woman's Club

Mrs. D. B. Shackelford will address the Woman's Club on Monday afternoon, December 15, at the Club Room over Perry's Drug Store. Subject, Mrs. Eddy and Christian Science.

TAX NOTICE

Your county tax is now due. Call and pay same before the penalty is added.

D. A. McCORD, Sheriff.

37-tf

Fruits, Nuts, Candies, A. D. Estes. 49-tf

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That's what you want when you have your residence painted, papered or decorated. I carry a full line of Wall Papers and will submit samples to you at your home.

Painting, Papering and Decorating.

I guarantee all my work to be first-class. Estimates furnished free. County and city work solicited.

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Fresh and Cured Meats, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.

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STEWART EDWARD WHITE,
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SYNOPSIS.

Percy Darrow, a young scientist in search of a job, enters the office of "Boss" McCarthy of New York. McCarthy has just been threatened by an anonymous message ordering him to flee to Europe. He does not take the message seriously. Darrow goes up the elevator to try for a position with Dr. Knox. Suddenly the electric apparatus in the Atlas building goes out of business. Experts are unable to locate the trouble. All at once, without apparent reason, electric connections are restored. The next evening McCarthy is warned that unless he leaves at once for Europe a sign will be sent him at six. Promptly at that hour the entire electric apparatus of New York is cut off.

CHAPTER IV.

Darkness and Panic.

Probably the only men in the whole of New York who accepted promptly and unquestioningly the fact that the entire electrical apparatus of the city was paralyzed were those in the newspaper offices. These capable citizens, accustomed to quick adaptations to new environments and to wide reaches of the imagination, made two or three experiments, and accepted the inevitable.

Within ten minutes the Despatch had messenger boys on tap instead of bells, bicycles instead of telephones, and a variety of lamps and candles in place of electricity. Everybody else in town was speculating why in blazes this visitation had struck them. The Despatch was out after news.

Marsden, city editor, detailed three men to dig up expert opinion on why it had all happened.

"And if the scientific men haven't any other notions, ask 'em if it's anything to do with the earth passing through the tail of the comet," he told them.

The rest of the staff he turned out for stories of the effects. His imagination was struck by the contemplation of a modern civilized city deprived of its nerve system.

After covering the usual police-station, theater and hotel assignments, he sent Hollowell to the bridge; Longman to the Grand Central; Kennedy, Warren and Thomas to the tubes, subways and ferries. The others he told to go out on the streets.

They saw a city of four million people stopped short on its way home to dinner! They saw a city, miles in extent, set back without preparation to a communication by messenger only! They saw a city, unprepared, blinking its way by the inadequate illuminations of a half-century gone by!

Hollowell found a packed mass of humanity at the bridge. Where ordinarily is a crush, even with incessant outgoing trains sucking away at the surplus, now was a panic—a panic the more terrible in that it was solid, sullen, inert, motionless. Women fainted, and stood unconscious, erect. Men sank slowly from sight, agonized, their faces contorted, but unheard in the dull roar of the crowd, and were seen no more. Around the edges people fought frantically to get out; others, with the blind, unreasoning, home instinct, fought as hard to get in.

The police were unavailing. They



"Can't You See How We Need Each Other?"

could not penetrate to break the center. Across the bridge streamed a procession of bruised and battered humanity, escaped from or cast forth by the maelstrom. The daylight was fading, and within the sheds men could not see one another's faces.

Longman at the Grand Central observed a large and curious crowd that filled the building and packed the streets round about. They waited for their trains, and the twilight gathered. For ten minutes trains continued to enter the shed. This puzzled Longman until he remembered that gravity would bring in those this side of Harlem. None went out. The waiting throng was a hotbed for rumors. Longman collected much human-interest stuff, and was quite well satisfied with

his story—until he saw what it had meant elsewhere.

For in the subways and tubes the stoppage of the trains had automatically discontinued the suction ventilation. The underground thousands, in mortal terror of the non-existent third-rail danger, groped their way painfully to the stations. With inconceivable swiftness the mephitic vapors gathered. Strong men staggered fainting into the streets. When revived they told dreadful tales of stumbling over windrows of bodies there below.

Through the gathering twilight of the streets, dusky and shadowy, flitted bat-like the criminals of the underworld. What they saw, that they took. Growing bolder, they progressed from pocket-picking to holdups, from holdups to looting. The police reserves were all out; they could do little. Favored by obscurity, the thieves plundered. It would have needed a solid cordon of officers to have protected adequately the retail district. Swiftly a guerrilla warfare sprang up. Bullets whistled. Anarchy raised its snaky locks and peered red-eyed through the darkened streets of the city.

Here and there fire broke out. Men on bicycles brought in the alarms; then, as twilight thickened, men on foot. Chief Croker promptly established lookouts in all the tall towers, as watchmen used a hundred years ago to watch the night.

At eight o'clock, two hours after the inception of the curious phenomena, the condition suddenly passed. The illumination came to the various parts of the city in different ways. Strangely enough, only gradually did the lights and transportation facilities resume their functions. Most of the dynamos were being inspected by puzzled experts. Here and there the blazing of a group of lights, the ringing of a bell, the response of a volt or ammeter to test, hinted to the masters of the lightnings that their rebellious steeds again answered the bit.

Within a half-hour the city's illumination again reflected softly from the haze of the autumn sky; the clang of the merry trolley, the wail of the motor's siren again smote the air.

Malachi McCarthy, having caught a ride on a friendly dray, arrived home. At eight ten his telephone bell for the first time jangled its summons. McCarthy answered it.

"I'm Simmons, the wireless operator," the small voice told him. "Say! There's a lot of these fool messages in the air again. You know what they said last night about six o'clock, and what happened?"

"Let's have 'em," growled McCarthy.

"Here she is: 'McCarthy, will you do as I tell you? Answer. Remember the sign at six o'clock.' It's signed 'M.'"

"Where did that come from?" asked the boss.

"Can't tell, but somewhere a long ways off."

"How do you know that?"

"By the sound."

"How far—about?"

"Might be anywhere."

"Can you get an answer back?"

"I think so. Can't tell whether my spark will reach that far. I can send out a call for 'M.'"

"Well, send this," said McCarthy.

"Go to hell."

On the evening of the phenomena afore mentioned, Percy Darrow had returned to his apartments, where he had dressed unusually early, and by daylight. This was because he had a dinner engagement up-town. It was an informal engagement for a family dinner at seven o'clock, but Percy had been requested by one of the members to come at about six. This was because the other members would presumably be dressing between six and seven.

The young man found a fire blazing on the hearth, although the evening was warm. A graceful girl sat looking into the flames. She did not rise as the scientist entered, but held out her hand with an air of engaging frankness.

"Sit down," she invited the guest. "This is a fearful and wonderful time to ask you to venture abroad in your dress clothes, but I wanted to see you most particularly before the rest of the family comes down."

"You are a singularly beautiful woman," observed Darrow in a detached manner, as he disposed his long form gracefully in the opposite armchair.

The girl looked at him sharply. "That is intended as an excuse or explanation—not in the least as a compliment," Darrow went on.

"You would not be so obliging, if I were not—beautiful?" shot back the girl. "That is indeed not complimentary."

"I should be exactly as obliging," amended Darrow lazily, "but I should not feel so generally satisfied and pleased and rewarded in advance. I should have more of a feeling of virtue, and less of one of pleasure."

"I see," said the girl, her brows still level. "Then I suppose you are not interested in what I might ask you as one human being to another?"

"Pardon me, Helen," interrupted Darrow, with unusual decision. "That is just what I am interested in—you as a human being, a delicious, beautiful, feminine, human being who could mean half the created universe to a lucky man."

"But not the whole," mused Darrow, relaxing to his old indolent attitude. "You see," he roused himself to explain, "I am a scientist, for instance. You could not be a scientist; you have not the training."

"Nor the brains," interposed Helen Warford, a trifle bitterly.

"Nor the kind of brains," amended Darrow. "I have enough of that sort myself," he added. He leaned forward, a hunger leaping in the depths of his brown eyes. "Helen," he pleaded, "can't you see how we need each other?"

But the girl, shut both her eyes, and shook her head vigorously.

"Unless people can be everything to each other, they should be nothing—people like us," said she.

Darrow sighed and leaned back. "I feel that way, but the devil of it is I can't think it," said he. Then after a pause: "What is it you want of me, Helen? I'm ready."

"It's Jack," said she.

"What's the matter with Jack?"

"Everything—and nothing. He's just out of college. This fall he must go to work. Father wants him to go into an office. Jack doesn't care much, and will drift into the office unless somebody stops him."

"Well?" said Darrow.

"An office will ruin him. He isn't in the least interested in the things they do in offices; and he's too high-spirited to settle down to a grind."

"He's like you in spirit, Helen," said Darrow. "What is he interested in?"

"He's interested in you."

"What?" cried Darrow. "Wish it were a family trait."

"He thinks you are wonderful, and he knows all about all your adventures



"I Do," He Said, "If You're Game."

and voyages with Doctor Schermerhorn. He admires the way you look and act and talk. I suspect him of trying to imitate you." Helen's eyes gleamed with amusement.

Darrow smiled his slow and languid smile.

"The last time I saw Jack he stood six feet and weighed about one hundred and eight-five pounds," he pointed out.

"The imitation is funny," admitted Helen, "but based on genuine admiration."

"What do you want me to do with him?" drawled Darrow.

"I thought you could take him in with you; get him started at something scientific; something that would interest and absorb him, and something that would not leave all his real energies free for mischief."

Darrow leaned his head against the back of the chair and laughed softly. So long did his amusement continue that Helen at length brought him rather sharply to account.

"I was merely admiring," then exclaimed Darrow, "the delicious femininity of the proposal. It displays at once such really remarkable insight into the psychological needs of another human being, and such abysmal ignorance of the demands of what we are pleased to call science."

"You are the most superior and exasperating and conceited man I know!" cried Helen. "I am sorry I asked you. I'd like to know what there is so silly in my remarks!"

"Jack is physically very strong; he is most courageous; he has a good disposition, a gentleman's code, and an eager likable nature. I gather further that he does me the honor of admiring me personally. He has received a general, not a special, college education."

"Well!" challenged Helen.

"Barring the last, these are exactly the qualifications of a good bull-terrier."

"Oh!" cried the girl indignantly, and half rising. "You are insulting!"

"No," denied Darrow. "Not that—I never to you, Helen, and you know it! I'm merely talking sense. Leaving aside the minor consideration that I am myself looking for employment, what use has a scientist for a bull-terrier? Jack has no aptitude for science; he has had none of the accurate training absolutely essential to science. He probably wouldn't be interested in science. At the moment he happens to admire me, and I'm mighty glad and proud that it is so. But that doesn't help. If I happened to be a saloon man, Jack would quite as cheerfully want to be a barkeeper. I'd be anything in the world to help Jack; but I'm not the man. You want

to hunt up somebody that needs a good bull-terrier. Lots do."

"I hate such a cold-blooded way of going at things!" cried the girl. "You show no more interest in Jack than if—than if—"

Darrow smiled whimsically. "Indeed I do, Helen," he said quietly; "that is why I don't want to touch his life. Science would ruin him quicker than an office—in the long run. What he wants is a job of action—something out West—or in the construction of our great and good city. Now, if I had a political pull, instead of a scientific twist, I could land Jack in a minute. Why don't you try that?"

"Father and McCarthy are enemies," she said simply. She arose with an air of weariness. "How dark it's getting!" she said, and pressed the electric button in the wall.

The light did not respond.

"That's queer," she remarked, and pulled the chain that controlled the reading light on the table. That, too, failed to illuminate. "Something must be wrong with those things at the meter—what do you call them?"

"Fuses," suggested Darrow.

"Yes, that's it. I'll ring and have Blake screw in another."

Darrow was staring at a small object he had taken from his pocket. It was the electric flash-light he habitually carried to light his way up the three dark flights at his lodgings.

"Let me call him for you," he suggested, rising.

"I'll ring," said Helen.

But Darrow was already in the hall.

"Blake!" he called down the basement stairway. "Bring lamps—or candles."

The man appeared on the word, carrying a lamp.

"I already had this, sir," he explained. "The lights went out some time ago."

"Did you look at the—fuses?" asked Helen.

"Yes, miss."

"Well, telephone to the electric company at once. We must have light."

Percy Darrow had taken his place again in the armchair by the fire.

"It is useless," said he, quietly.

"Useless!" echoed Helen. "What do you mean?" Blake stood quietly at attention.

"You will find your telephone also out of order."

Helen darted from the room, only to return after a moment, laughing.

"You are a true wizard," she said. "Tell me, how did you know? What has happened?"

"A city," stated Percy didactically, "is like a mollusk; it depends largely for its life and health on the artificial shell it has constructed. Unless I am very much mistaken, this particular mollusk is going to get a chance to try life without its shell."

"I don't understand you," said Helen.

"You will," said Percy Darrow. "Mr. and Mrs. Warford descended soon after. They sat down to dinner by the light of the table candles only. Darrow hardly joined at all in the talk, but sat lost in a brown study, from which he only roused sufficiently to accept or refuse the dishes offered him. At about eight o'clock the telephone bell clicked a single stroke, as though the circuit had been closed. At the sound Darrow started, then reached swiftly into his pocket for his little flash-light. He gravely pressed the button of this; then abruptly rose.

"I must use your telephone," said he, without apology.

He was gone barely a minute; then returned to the table with a clouded brow. Almost immediately after the company had risen from the board, he excused himself and left.

After he had assumed his coat, however, he returned for a final word with Helen.

"Where is Jack this evening?" he asked.

"Dining out with friends. Why?"

"Will you see him tonight?"

"I can if necessary."

"Do tell him to come down to my room as near eight o'clock tomorrow morning as he can. I've changed my mind."

"Oh!" cried Helen joyously. "Then you've concluded I'm right, after all?"

"No," said Darrow; "but if this thing carries out to its logical conclusion,

you will find your telephone also out of order."

Helen darted from the room, only to return after a moment, laughing.

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Helen darted from the room, only to return after a moment, laughing.

"You are a true wizard," she said. "Tell me, how did you know? What has happened?"

I'm going to need a good bull-terrier pup!"

CHAPTER V.

A Scientist in Pink Silk.

The next morning promptly at eight o'clock Jack Warford, in response to a muttered invitation, burst excitedly into Percy Darrow's room. He found the scientist, draped in a pale-pink silk kimono embroidered with light-blue butterflies, scraping methodically at his face with a safety-razor. At the sight the young fellow came to an abrupt stop, as though some one had met him with a dash of cold water in the face.

"Hello!" said he, in a constrained voice. "Just up?"

Darrow cast a glance through his long silky lashes at the newcomer.

"Yes, my amiable young canine, just up."

Jack looked somewhat puzzled at the appellation, but seated himself.

"Helen said you wanted to see me," he suggested.

Darrow leisurely cleaned the component parts of his safety-razor, washed and anointed his face, and turned.

"I do," said he, "if you're game."

"Of course I'm game!" cried the boy indignantly.

Darrow surveyed his fresh, young, eager face and the trim taut bulk of him with dispassionate eyes.

"Are you?" he remarked simply.

"Possibly. But you're not the man to be sure of it."

"I didn't mean it as bragging," cried Jack, flushing.

"Surely not," drawled Darrow, stretching out his long legs. "But no man can tell whether or not he's game until he's tried out. That's no reflection on him, either. I remember once I went through seeing my best friend murdered; being shot at a dozen times myself as I climbed a cliff; seeing a pirate ship destroyed with all on board, apparently by the hand of Providence; escaping from a big volcanic burst-up into a cave, and having the cave entrance drop down shut behind me. I was as cool as a cucumber all through it. I remember congratulating myself that, anyhow, I was going to die game."

"By Jove!" murmured Jack Warford, staring at him fascinated. Evidently, the super-beautiful garment had been forgotten.

"Then a warship's crew rescued me; and I broke down completely and acted like a silly ass. I wasn't game at all; I'd just managed to postpone finding it out for a while."

"It was just the reaction!" cried Jack.

"Well, if that sort of reaction happens along before the trouble is all over, it looks uncommonly like loss of nerve," Percy Darrow pointed out. "No man knows whether or not he's game," he repeated. "However," he smiled whimsically, "I imagine you're likely to postpone your reactions as well as the next."

"What's up? What do you want me to do?"

"Stick by me; obey orders," said Darrow.

"What's up?"

"Did you notice anything in the papers this morning?"

"They're full of this electrical failure last night. Haven't you seen them?"

"Not yet. While I dress, tell me what they say."

"The worst was in the tubes—Warford began, but Darrow interrupted him.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Pretty Problem.

Saint Gingham, which is on the borders of Lake Geneva, is the cause of a pretty little international problem. One part is in French and the other in Swiss territory, and a certain area is owned in common. Since 1600 this communal land has been the subject of dispute, and pourparlers were begun in 1851. These have not yet been finished, but both the French and Swiss governments are now taking steps to arrive at some definite understanding. A local peculiarity is that while the French inhabitants cross the Swiss frontier to go to church, the Swiss residents proceed into French territory to worship.



CALLED LOW CLASS OF ART

Sweeping indictment of music to which song "Home, Sweet Home" Has Been Set.

Though the oldest piece of English music in existence, "Summer is Ictumen" is quite modern in comparison with a score of the "Orestes" of Euripides, dating from the fourth century B. C., which was exhibited at the international exhibition of music at Vienna some years ago. Even more ancient is the chant "The Blessing of the Priest," which was sung in the temple of Jerusalem before the captivity, and is still in use in the Jewish synagogues in Spain and Portugal.

"Home, Sweet Home"—the song of a homeless American—once moved Robert Louis Stevenson to an outburst of passionate protest. But it was the music rather than the words that roused his indignation. You will find the passage in "Across the Plains": I have no idea whether musically this air is to be considered good or bad; but it belongs to that class of art which may best be described as a brutal assault upon the feelings. Pothos must be relieved by dignity of treatment, declares an English writer. If

you wallow naked in the pathetic, like the author of "Home, Sweet Home," you make your hearers weep in an unmanly fashion, and even yet while they are moved they despise them, selves and hate the occasion of their weakness.

Decorates Abandoned Home.

Returning after a day's work as baggage-master on a New Haven train, a citizen of Winsted, Conn., found a bare home, with only his bed in it. His wife, children, and household goods were gone.

After learning that his wife had rented apartments elsewhere he proceeded to

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Got the Florist

MRS. PRESCOTT had just heard of the illness of a dear friend. She was about to leave town that morning for an extended trip. There was no time to call. Turning to the telephone, she got the florist and ordered a choice selection of roses sent with her card to the address of the invalid.

Without the telephone she would have been unable to do this little act of kindness.

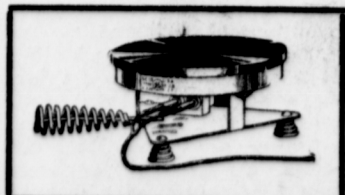
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A. D. Estes buys and sells produce. 49-11

New Linotype

The Harrodsburg Herald which is a most excellent paper has bought a fine linotype and will install the same at once. The Herald has issued a mammoth edition of 16 pages, a large part of which was nothing but advertisements, which speaks well for the prosperity of the plant and the energy of the business people of that city.

Exchanges which come to our table show that the citizens of sister cities use printers ink more liberally than our home people.

We make a specialty of selling nothing but the best grades of Clover, Timothy, Clean Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Feed and Seed Oats. Give us a call. Phone 72 and 144. Covington, Thorpe & Co. 11-11

J. N. Saunders Honored With Banquet

Members of Lincoln Lodge No. 60, F. & A. M., gave a delightful celebration on Friday evening, December 5th, in honor of the election of J. N. Saunders, of Stanford, as Grand Junior Warden of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the state of Kentucky. The surrounding lodge officers and their ladies were in attendance, and a delightful evening was spent.

A. D. Estes wants your trade. He carries a full line of fresh groceries, fruits and vegetables. 49-11

Electric Power Proposed

Plans are being made by the electric light people of Danville to extend power and light wires to Junction City and farmers and residents along the pike, and reports are also current that in addition to this "Little Britain" will extend the "juice" on to Stanford, where there is a great demand for electric power.

Pay highest cash prices or trade for produce. John Malloys. 49-11

Donation for the Poor

Dr. Quisenberry wishes to call the attention of the people to a Donation for the Poor of the city.

The doors of his church will be open to receive food, clothing, toys or anything you wish to give on Tuesday December 23. Drop the Doctor a card or call him over the phone.

Furnished Rooms for Rent. Apply to Mrs. Northcutt. 206 N. Third St. 49-11

Light Plant Employee At Winchester Killed

Thos. Baskett, aged 41 years, was electrocuted at the city light plant last Wednesday night about 8 o'clock when 2,300 volts of electricity passed through his body, causing almost instant death. Physician's aid was immediately rendered and every effort was made to restore life, but he was beyond aid.

Mr. Baskett was a skilled mechanic and had been employed at the plant for several years. He had placed a plug in the switchboard but in some way took hold of it so that he got the full current of the wires.

Mr. Baskett is survived by a wife and three children.

Fish and Oysters, Fridays, A. D. Estes. 49-11

Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Lath. Blanton Lumber Co. Phone 425. 16-11

Mail valued at between \$30,000 and \$70,000 was stolen recently from an eastbound Michigan Central Railroad train near Dowagiac, Michigan, was traced to South Bend, Ind.

No trace of the thieves or missing valuables, however was found.

We are looking for new business and want you to try us when in need of good goods. Covington, Thorpe & Co. 11-11

HOUSE FOR RENT. Apply 319 Third St. or phone 586. 47-11

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Our Evening Clothes are correct to the degree that they will remain good style until you outgrow them.

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Evening Dress Suits - \$30 to \$45

Dinner Suits - - - \$25 to \$40

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Executors Notice

All persons having claims against the estates of Cyrus T. Fox are requested to present them to the undersigned before January 1st, properly proven. Otherwise they will be barred.

Mrs. C. T. Fox,
Executrix.

Fancy Family Groceries, lowest prices for cash at John Malloys. 49-11

Remember when you come to town and want seed that Covington, Thorpe & Co. handle the best that can be bought and will sell them worth the money. Come and see us at 232 West Main street. 11-11

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